New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New York Daily Times.

THE KNOW-SOMETHINGS.

Convention of the "Republican Americans," or Know-Somethings, at Cleveland.

INITIATORY PROCEEDINGS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, June 13.

The "Know-Somethings," or Anti-Slavery branch of the Know-Nothing party, met in this city to-day. Every Free State seems to be fully represented. Among the delegates from New-York I notice Messrs. McMullen, Seymour and H. Thompson, of your City; [illegible] and Van Voorhees, of Rochester, and Richardson, of Albany. Chas. W. Slack and ex-Governor Boutwell, with thirty other delegates, represent Massachusetts. The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, and was organized by the election of C. W. Slack, of Boston, as temporary Chairman, and Messrs. Burr, of Ohio, and Baker, of Michigan, as Secretaries.

After the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, the Convention was permanently organized by the election of Hon. Mr. [illegible], of Rochester, Member of the Assembly of your State, as President, with three Vice Presidents and three Secretaries.

Kentucky is represented.

A Committee of nine were appointed to draft resolutions for the action of the Convention, consisting of the following gentlemen:

E. McMullen .... New-York.
[illegible] .... Massachusetts.
Dr. T. W. Wood .... Rhode Island.
—— Johnson .... Pennsylvania.
J. C. Vaughan .... Ohio.
L. Smith Hobart .... Michigan.
H. W. Clark .... Indiana.
N. C. Green .... Illinois.
J. M. Burgess .... Wisconsin.

I learn that the Committee will report to-day; and, unless I am misinformed, the party platform they intend to recommend will embrace:

1. Distinct and determined hostility to the encroachments of Slavery.
2. A demand for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.
3. Internal improvements under the authority of the General Government.
4. Protection to American industry.

The question of Temperance will be left to the action of the individual States.

Senator Wilson and a large number of the Philadelphia delegates are hourly expected. The Anti-Slavery Know-Nothings are well represented, and openly declare that they have lost all confidence in the Barker and Ullmann Proscriptionists, and that they will not countenance the Silver Gray toadyism of Slavery to which, under their lead, the party has been so extensively prostituted. Yours, &c.

Election of United States Senator.

CONCORD, Wednesday, June 13.

The House, as per assignment, this afternoon proceeded to the election of United States Senators with the following result: For the long term, whole number of votes, 311; necessary for a choice, 156. James Bell had 224; John P. Hale, 1; Daniel Clark, 2; Harry Hibbard, 81.

The short term, the result was: Whole number of votes 307; necessary to a choice, 154. John P. Hale, 208; Joel Eastman, 1; Ichabod Goodwin, 1; John H. George, 1; George W. Morrison, 2; Thomas M. Edmunds, 4; Edward Burke, 7; Jno. L. Wells, 82. The Senate will not go into an election before to-morrow, and possibly not under two days from this.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 13.

Hon. J. D. Bright is now here.

The sites for the six range lights for New-York Harbor have been approved by the Government. The buildings are to be erected this season.

Land Warrants are scarce, at $1 10.

No definite action upon Reeder's case has yet been taken by the Cabinet.

Senator Bright arrived here yesterday.

Grand Temperance Jubilee at Lafayette, Indiana.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Wednesday, June 13.

This being the day that the prohibitory Liquor Law goes into effect, the Temperance party had a grand celebration in this city. The attendance from the surrounding counties was very large, and the proceedings were exceedingly harmonious and enthusiastic. An oration was delivered by Rev. S. L. Breckenridge, and addresses were made by several other speakers. The city was illuminated, and there is every determination manifested to execute the law.

New-York Thieves Caught.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 13.

The robbers of the store of W. J. Fryer & Co. have been caught. They were taken at Castleton, about six miles down the river, and gave their names as Robertson, King, Smith and Fisher. They came up to Castleton from New-York in a vessel, and from thence made their way to this city in skiffs. They confessed the robbery, and when taken were boxing up the goods for New-York. They claim to belong to that City.

Case of Ex-Postmaster Kendall.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 13.

Both cases against ex-Postmaster Kendall have been postponed to the next session of the Court.

The Grand Jury of the United States Court have refused indictments against mail agents for opening letters.

The Atlantic's News at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, June 13.

The European advices by the steamer *Atlantic* were received here via the House line to Chicago, at 6 o'clock this morning.

[The steamer's news transpired in Wall-street about 6½ o'clock this morning.]

Man Drowned.

LONG BRANCH, Wednesday, June 13.

Yesterday morning, a fishing boat containing two men was upset a short distance from the beach, and Oscar Vanderhoof, one of the occupants, was drowned.

Seizure of a Vessel Suspected of being Connected with the Kinney Expedition.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 13.

The bark seized and taken into Mobile is the *Magnolia*—her consort, the *Amelia*, escaped.

Heavy Rains at the South.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, June 13.

Information has been received at New-Orleans of a rise in the Red River, in consequence of heavy rains throughout that section.

Store Robbed.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 13.

The dry goods store of W. J. Fryer & Co., corner of Hamilton-street and Broadway, was robbed of goods valued at $3,000, last night.

The Fire at Hillsdale, Ohio.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Wednesday, June 13.

Only four warehouses were destroyed at the fire in Hillsdale, yesterday. They belonged respectively to Messrs. Wood, Mitchell, May & Hathaway, and McAdams. Loss not ascertained. Probably $50,000.

The James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 12.

The United States Mail steamer *James Adger* arrived here at 7 o'clock this morning.

Arrival of the Knoxville.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, June 12.

The steamer *Knoxville* arrived at this port to-day, after a passage of fifty-eight hours from New-York, with all on board well.

THE KNOW-NOTHING CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the National Council at Philadelphia.

EXCITING EVENING SESSION.

Pro-Slavery Platform Adopted.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 13.

At noon to-day the American National Council was again as far from any unity of sentiment on the position the Order should assume on the question of Slavery, as when it was first organized. As you were informed by telegraph last night, a proposition was made by Mr. Ellis, of the District of Columbia, during the evening, in effect suggesting that the Order, on the question of the admission of new States, declare in favor of the admission to the Union of no State with Slavery North of 36° 30', and in favor of the admission of States South of that line either with or without Slavery, as the inhabitants may choose.

This proposition had previously been stated to many of the delegates, and a number of them, from both North and South, viewed it as *the* proposition on which they could all agree, and with it settle the matter so far as the Order was interested. But when it was brought forward in Council, there was opposition where none had been anticipated. Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and North Carolina were satisfied. So was New-York, or nearly so, although it was an important modification of the platform reported on Monday, which platform was drawn by New-York men, inside and outside of the Council.

Southern extremists, however, refused to give it their support, and they were soon followed by Northern delegates, who declared that if that proposition would not do, nothing but a repeal of the Kansas Nebraska bill and entire restoration of the Missouri Compromise would meet their approval. Some insisted upon a declaration in favor of repealing the Fugitive Slave law, as the only means of securing success to the Order at the North. So the proposition from which so much had been expected, failed entirely.

The remainder of the evening session was spent in fruitless discussion of the Slavery question. And, again this morning, the same course was pursued, and thus far (2 P. M.) without result.

Soon after the Council gathered this morning Mr. Jennings, of Illinois, made a strong Abolition speech, which, in consequence of his excited manner and the extremeness of his views, produced but little effect—certainly none that was beneficial.

He was followed by Mr. Burwell, of Virginia, who took opposite ground—at least he is supposed to have intended to do so, but some five or six of those I have seen who heard him, failed to discover his exact position on the subject under discussion, notwithstanding he occupied the floor more than an hour and a half.

He was followed by Mr. Rayner, of North Carolina, who is said by all parties to have made one of the best speeches yet uttered in the Council. Mr. Rayner was eloquent in his appeals to the South to continue in a mild and conciliatory spirit, and begged of the North to exhibit a disposition to arrive at some safe and just compromise on the subject. He said, and correctly too, that unless there was a mutual desire to leave the extremes of the Slavery question, a union of the North and South on any platform would be of no avail. This is just what all parties agree is true; but the Northern delegates claim that as all the concessions heretofore made have been made by the people of the North, it is now only just that the South should evidence the ardence of its desire for the union and harmony of all the States by doing as the North has so often done before.

Mr. Rayner, at the close of his remarks, presented a series of conciliatory resolutions, which, however, were not adopted.

Mr. Rayner's resolutions were, in substance, condemnatory of the course of Southern men, enemies of the Order, who are straining to make it appear an Anti-Slavery organization, and also condemning its Northern enemies, who are endeavoring to make it appear an advocate of Slavery. They would leave the subject of Slavery where the Constitution leaves it, so far as the Order is concerned—leaving the States, North and South, to make their own issues upon it.

The following are the majority resolutions:

Resolved, That the American party, having arisen upon the ruins and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violated pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question by those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. That as experience has shown it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of common justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject, in spirit and in substance.

Resolved, That regarding it the highest duty to avow these opinions upon a subject so important, in distinct and unequivocal terms, it is hereby declared, as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the States, or to exclude any State from admission into the Union because her Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of Slavery as a part of her social system; and expressly pretermitting any expression of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit Slavery in any Territory. It is the sense of this National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of Slavery within the Territories of the United States, and that any interference of Congress with Slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the National Faith.

The minority resolution is as follows:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should refuse to admit any State tolerating Slavery which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

Those who were heretofore hopeful of uniting the Order, by some medium course on this subject, are now despairing. Securing from the South a mild tone and conciliatory disposition has not produced the desired effect. The Free-Soil sentiment of the North is now as firm in its demands, and its representatives as unflinching, as ever were Southern principles and Southern men. There are, of course, some exceptions among Northern delegates. But, so firm a stand on the part of Free-Soil advocates was not dreamed of—particularly if the South, or any important portion of it, could be induced to moderation.

The next step, I am assured, that will be taken by those most interested in the Order's success, will be to attempt the construction of a platform in which no *Slavery or Anti-Slavery plank shall appear*. There is a forlorn hope that to eschew the subject entirely would secure unity, and that the principles peculiar to the Order would alone prove a sufficient platform. Neither North nor South would be satisfied with such a platform. They are each too much interested in the subject of Slavery to leave it entirely with chance. What may finally be agreed upon cannot now be known. The prospect now is that they will only agree to disagree.

Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, returned to Boston to-day. Whether on account of a pressure of official business, or because he has given up hope of a union of the Order, I am not informed.

Proceedings of the Afternoon Session.

[BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 13.

At the opening of the afternoon session Col. Williams, of Kentucky, addressed the Council for an hour in favor of the majority Report of the Committee, presented last Monday. He was followed by Governor Johnson, of Pennsylvania, in favor of the minority Report.

His arguments were forcible, his points well taken. Although in favor of the Report, he was willing to concede something for the sake of harmony, though he was anxious for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise.

The next speaker was Mr. Pilcher, of Kentucky. He favored a restoration of the Missouri Compromise. This would cause agitation on the subject to cease. Next arose Mr. Peck, of Maine, also in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise. He occupied about fifteen minutes' time and spoke with good effect.

Mr. McCall, of Texas, expressed his sentiments in favor of a restoration of the Compromise.

Mr. Booth, of Conn., spoke next; and in opposition to the majority report. He objected to the declaration that Congress has no right to interfere in the subject of Slavery, but was conciliatory. He wished, if possible that a platform might so be constructed as that all could stand upon it with consistency.

Mr. Dreher, of N. J., followed in favor of a restoration of the Compromise, but was willing to ignore the subject of Slavery rather than go without a platform.

Mr. Barker, of N. Y., (late President of the National Council) followed. He said, in substance, that he was with the Order at its commencement; that then the subject of Slavery did not form any part of its creed, and he hoped the subject would not now cause estrangement among its members.

The session now adjourned to 6½ o'clock or later. At 10 a vote on the several propositions now before the Council will be taken.

Judge Cone, of Georgia, Chairman of the Platform Committee, is down for the closing speech.

EVENING SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, June 14—1 A. M.

The Convention has passed a terrible night. Crimination and recrimination have been the order of the night. After a desperate struggle a vote was reached on the majority report of the Platform Committee, and, as I am, I believe, credibly informed, it was carried.

QUARTER PAST 1 A. M.—The American National Convention has this moment adjourned. The speeches during the night were numerous, and many of them pithy. Although the excitement was intense, good order was preserved, and before adjournment the following votes had been declared:

In favor of majority report of Committee on Platform, eighty; against it, fifty-nine.

In favor of the minority report, fifty-one; opposed, ninety-two.

In favor of Mr. Rayner's proposition, forty-four; opposed, ninety-seven.

The Convention adjourned until 9 A. M., when the injunction of secrecy will probably be removed.

A Stormy Debate in the Know-Nothing Convention.

[FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, June 13.

The Know-Nothing Convention has had a stormy debate nearly the entire day. The majority report of the Committee on resolutions, involving the Slavery question, was under discussion during the morning, and a motion to close the debate at noon was made and carried. Subsequently, the time of closing the debate was extended to 10 o'clock at night, when the vote may, perhaps, be taken.

General Condition of Ireland—Steady Progress in all Departments.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DUBLIN, Friday, June 1, 1855.

Late and copious rains—notwithstanding prevalent sharp easterly winds—have covered the country with vegetation, that gives promise of abundance. The reports, in the Provincial papers as to the prices of farm stock of all kinds at the "Great Fairs"—which are now becoming general, not confined to Ballinasloe or Limerick—are very favorable to the farmers. They are, accordingly, in high spirits; though the "Tenant League,"—by its council, some half dozen of the relics of Dublin agitators, that met lately somewhere in Beresford-place—has denounced the forth-coming bill for tenant-right, of Mr. Sergeant Shee and the Government, as "a delusion, a mockery, and a snare." The Ulstermen, indeed, would like to have their "custom" made "law;" but no landlord, now-a-days, thinks of interfering with it. If a tenant wishes to leave, he sells his "good-will"—generally by public auction—and gets the value for his "improvements" all the same as if there were an act of Parliament authorizing him.

There is not a whisper of agitation, on any subject, from Galway to Ben Hedir, or from Cape Clear to the Causeway—nor is there likely to be, while our present Lord Lieutenant continues his active, unwearied, impartial administration. Occasionally, indeed, the "Missioners" of the two churches—or their zealous partisans—come into collision; but then it is only noisy. There are no assaults now, or appeals to the Quarter Sessions. The challenges, and correspondence, and discourses, fill the local papers; and summaries are given in the Metropolitan Press; and, as each party is triumphing, only requiring more schools, readers, and other intellectual and spirited machinery, there are powerful appeals to the advocates of the respective systems—which are liberally responded to; and an improved appearance of much of the far West, including the islands, is the result. New churches and schools, where there were none—good stone chapels, with school-houses, replacing the former mud turf cabins, called villages, and the substitution of houses fit for human beings to live in, with improved land cultivation. The consequence of the change in proprietorship, is to give quite a changed appearance to the country. If some of those who have emigrated within the last half dozen years, were to return half a dozen years hence, they would find themselves in a new and strange land.

Farther Particulars of the Erie Railroad Accident.

The accident near Sloatsburg, on the Erie Railroad, was caused by a cow being upon the track about a mile west of that place, the engine throwing the cow with such violence that she was cast upon a wood pile, and some of the sticks fell upon the track. The sticks fell between the luggage and passenger cars, throwing the passenger cars Nos. 25, 16 and 30, off the track, the first with such force as to sever the body from the truck, which was thrown down an embankment on its side. There is hope of the recovery of Mrs. Timlow.

Yellow Fever at Port-au-Prince.

By the arrival of the brig *Wm. T. Dugan*, Capt. Babcock, from Port-au-Prince May 28, we learn that the yellow fever has made its appearance there. Joseph Babcock, seaman, son of the captain of the brig, died May 17, and Wm. Kersey, seaman, of New-York, on the 21st. Oscar Ayren, seaman, of New-York, died on the passage on the 21st ult.—all of yellow fever.

The Canada *Evangelist* says that the postage on newspapers in the Province is to be abolished after the 1st of July.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT WAR NEWS.

CAPTURE OF KERTSCH.

Destruction of the Russian Squadron and Fortifications.

OCCUPATION OF THE TCHERNAYA BY THE ALLIES

Rumors of Another Great Battle at Inkermann.

Postponement of the Proposed Conferences.

Walewski's Reply to Nesselrode's Circular.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION QUELLED.

INTERESTING FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Consols 92 7-8—Money Plenty—Cotton Advanced 1-8d.—Breadstuffs Dull.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Atlantic*, from Liverpool on the morning of Saturday, June 2, arrived at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The *Atlantic* arrived out at 6:50 P. M. of Sunday, May 27.

The war news brought by this arrival is the most important that we have received since the passage of the Alma. Intelligence by last steamer announced that after two nights of sanguinary conflict, the French had driven the Russian garrison from a strong position of defence before Sebastopol, and had themselves occupied it. The loss of both sides was little less than eight thousand men. Since then, two most important strategic movements have been effected by the Allies, with complete success.

The first was the seizure and occupation of the Russian position on the Tchernaya, which was effected with but little loss, the enemy retiring before the allied advance. The other success was yet more important, being nothing less than the capture of Kertsch, the destruction of the Russian squadron and fortifications there, and the obtaining of entire possession of the Sea of Azoff, on the waters of which the allies have now fourteen steamers.

The enterprise was accomplished without the loss of a man, the Russians having themselves destroyed their defences and retired. The telegraph wires being exclusively in the hands of the Government, ten days must elapse ere the public can learn anything beyond what the War Department chooses to dole forth, but the possession by the Allies of the important station of Kertsch, whence the garrison of Sebastopol drew most of their supplies, must exercise a speedy influence on the siege.

There were rumors of another great battle having been fought at Inkermann, but the statements want confirmation.

Diplomacy is particularly busy at the present moment. The expected resumption of the Vienna Conferences has not taken place—the success in the Crimea warranting the allied Governments to hold out for better terms. Austrian negotiation is more active than ever, with the view of obtaining for the Cabinet of Vienna a supremacy in Germany.

From Spain we have accounts that the Carlist insurrection is checked; but the Government has been compelled to apply to the Cortes for additional powers.

In Britain, money continued very plentiful. Since the loan was announced in April, Consols have advanced upwards of 4 per cent., and are now quoted 92⅞. The Liverpool Cotton Market continued excited, and had advanced ⅛d. on the week. Breadstuffs were dull at previous quotations.

IMPORTANT FROM SPAIN.

Carlist Insurrections—Doings of the Cortes—The Law Repealing Mortmain—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, May 29, 1855.

On the 23d of May the Minister of the Interior communicated to the Cortes at Madrid that a faction of eighty men had made their appearance near Calatayud, a town not far from Saragossa, proclaiming Charles VI.; and that at the same hour three sections of cavalry (94 men) had fled from Saragossa, where they formed part of the garrison, crying "*Viva el Rey!*" As far as I can learn, there was but one officer with the cavalry, and one with the party on foot, both known as having been Carlists. The Captain General of the Province had immediately followed these rebels with a force composed partly of the troops of the line and partly of the National Militia. Orders were immediately given in Madrid for the Brigadier Serrano, with the Farnesian Regiment of cavalry from Alcala, to proceed towards the scene of action. Troops of all arms have also marched from Guadalajara, and every means have been taken to put down every attempt at disturbing the public peace and to commence a civil war again in Spain. At the last accounts, the General in command of the Queen's troops had nearly come up with the insurgents. Should I learn anything more before the mail for the United States closes, you shall have it.

The Cortes immediately, upon receipt of this news, passed a bill unanimously, and in the midst of the most profound silence, declaring their confidence in, and resolution to support, the Government. Espartero, with his usual enthusiasm, offered his sword and life in persecution of the rebels.

It is rumored in Madrid that other insurrections have broken out in other parts of Spain, under different pretexts, but nothing is certain except what I have given you. There is no doubt but that the Carlists and the "Palaces," with some "Moderados" among them, have combined together for the purpose of overthrowing the party and officials now in power in Spain; but their chance is very small, although it is their *last* chance, and the knowledge of this may incite them to desperate means.

The bill of Release from Mortmain, the most liberal law ever passed in Spain, and a great step towards freeing themselves from the overbearing influence of Rome, is unpopular with many for different reasons. It is unpopular with the clergy, for it is a vital blow to their power, wealth and influence; it is unpopular with many of the poorer classes, especially in the country, on account of the sale of "proprios" on town lands, where, in many places, persons who fed their cattle for nothing, will now be obliged to pay a small sum to the individual who becomes the owner; and lastly, many who think it is a good law, fear that it will not be properly administered; the experience of some of the sales of Convent property, &c., some years since, having taught them that such sales are not always to the public interest, and that in many cases, through a system of corruption and favoritism, the full worth of the lands, &c., is not attained. These and many other things combine to agitate the public mind in Spain; still I think and hope that all will go well there. Many persons occupying and having to do with the lands which are to be sold, have been detected cutting down trees and otherwise injuring and destroying the public property, so that a strict watch upon these depredators has been enjoined in all parts of Spain.

The Minister of Finance has done nothing as yet; propositions of all kinds are constantly being made for procuring a supply of the "needful," but as all these would bring more benefits to their proposers than the public, they won't do. Some rumors have been prevalent of a loan, or loans, from some Dutch or English capitalists, but I am afraid that these are "*Chateaux en Espagne*."

It is also rumored that on the 23d some of the heads of Departments in the Ministry of Finance have resigned—probably in disgust.

The Bishop of Osma had left Cadiz for the place of his exile in the Canaries. He, as you will recollect, was one of the most determined opponents of the Release from the Mortmain bill, and expressed his readiness to undergo any martyrdom upon the occasion. The Minister to the United States has not as yet been appointed, but they now talk of Sr. Bermudez de Castro, at present Minister of Spain in Naples.

Mr. Dodge is expected soon at Madrid, and people are curious to see what kind of a gentleman he is.

The cholera continues very mild. On the 23d there were but thirty cases. I don't believe it is anything more than cholera morbus.

The weather in Madrid, and indeed throughout all Spain, has been remarkably cool.

On the 23d the Three Per Cents were done at 33.30; deferred at 18.12. Yours truly,

AN AMERICAN.

P. S.—I have just received some further news. Arragon, Burgos and Navarre have been declared under martial law by a royal decree of the 24th inst. The Governor of Saragossa had come up with the rebels at 12 o'clock at night, but they immediately dispersed, and owing to the darkness of the night, and to the fatigue of his troops, who had marched for eighteen hours, he was unable to follow them.

The Ministry on the 24th presented the project of a law to the Cortes, which has not as yet been acted upon. Here you have it: "The Government is authorized, when the Council of Ministers agree unanimously upon the subject, to send or remove from one point of the Peninsula to any other, any Spaniard who, from information in its possession, it may believe guilty of intention to disturb public order or to conspire against the security of the State, of the constitutional throne of Donna Isabel Segunda, or the representative Government; and also to suspend the circulation of periodicals which it may consider as exciting, aiding or preparing to rebellion; giving an account to the Cortes of the use made of this authority."

THE WAR.

Progress of the Siege.

The official dispatches go back to the 15th of May, on which day Lord Raglan writes that the fire of the enemy had been slack, being chiefly directed against the French works. The Sardinian troops were landed, and the 12th English Lancers had arrived.

Fifty cases of Cholera and 20 deaths were reported in the English army, with some cases among the French. Abundance of food is supplied to the troops. Much praise is bestowed on the appearance of the Sardinians, who have landed in fine condition and well supplied with all the *materiel* of war.

MAY 19.—The fourth parallel was completed. Heat had succeeded to rain. There had been hardly any firing on either side. Large convoys had entered Sebastopol from the north side. The Russians are working vigorously at the north side, where they are erecting an earthwork.

The British are moving all their heavy mortars of 13 and 10 inches into the advanced parallels. Two deserters from Sebastopol reported the garrison very strong numerically, but the hot weather was causing sickness.

Letter from the Camp.

From the London Times Correspondent.

HOT WEATHER—LACK OF WATER.

The weather has been so hot for the last few days that fears may be reasonably entertained of the results of lengthened marches or extreme exertion in the sun; in the trenches the temperature is stifling and the atmosphere unwholesome. So far as I am aware, the men still wear the same coats and trousers which they had in the Winter; nor has there been, to the best of my belief, any issue of Summer clothing. The excitement of a march would, however, be very beneficial to the troops, provided they were not overworked, and that they were saved from the outbreak of the terrible maladies which devastated our armies last Summer. The possession of the Tchernaya will soon become of consequence to us, were it only for the want of water. I am credibly informed that the rain which fell within the last week is of most unusual occurrence at this time of year, and that such a supply of water is an exceptional circumstance which makes the heart of all the Southern Crimea glad in time of peace, and fills the farmers with joyful gratitude to Heaven. Henceforth, till the month of July, we can expect no rain. There will not be a drop of water from the sky to fill our wells and water-courses for months to come, and the fears I expressed several weeks ago with respect to a scarcity more terrible in its effects to man and beast than famine itself are becoming more and more reasonable as the fierce hot sun day by day bakes the steppes and ravines of the plateau on which we are encamped. The consumption of water by an army of 150,000 men, and by tens of thousands of camp followers, by myriads of cattle, and by beasts of burden, may be readily conceived to be very great, and to increase as the heat does, just in proportion as the means of meeting it are diminished by the same cause. Some feeble attempts have been made to construct dams and form reservoirs at the camps, and some efforts have also been made to bore Artesian wells, but I am not aware that any great success has attended the latter enterprise, and I am certain that the former has been very imperfectly carried out. Major [illegible], of the [illegible] troop, constructed some good troughs near Kamara. Colonel Harding, with simpler means, has made a very creditable reservoir at the entrance to Balaklava, and there have been isolated instances here and there of similar foresight, but to the best of my knowledge nothing has been done to provide water for "*the army*"—that thirsty monster, with 200,000 or 250,000 mouths and stomachs, who will soon lie sweltering and gasping beneath a broiling sun, worn out by exertion, and maddened by want of this vital necessary. Capt. Owen, Royal Engineers, had been engaged in the interval of his labor in the trenches in examining the country in search of water by order of Lord Raglan, but since that scientific and meritorious officer was so severely wounded, there has not been any engineer, so far as I know, systematically engaged in the search. The efforts to bore Artesian wells have not been successful, and I have been informed by Mr. Upton that he penetrated several hundred feet through the solid rock beneath the soil of his farm, and failed to find any trace of water. The number of wells on the plateau itself indicates sufficiently the extremity to which the very few inhabitants must be reduced now and then in hot dry seasons. Around the farm house in which Lord Raglan dwells, there are, I believe, no less than six deep wells, and it is only wonderful that they have stood so long, although [illegible] by the drainage consequent upon the saturation of the whole plateau by heavy rains. [illegible] "the best supplying the army with water." The bulk of our army is 10 or 12 miles from the anchorage of the fleet, and water is one of the most difficult articles to carry known to us. Where are our tanks, our water-bags, our transport to supply us from Kamiesch? Above all, where is our transport? Difficulties have already arisen respecting the carriage of rum from Balaklava to the front, because it is in puncheons, and not in smaller vessels. And, then, suppose some accident occurs to the fleet, or to the distilling apparatus? Is the fleet to remain here to manufacture water for the army? Are we, in sober truth, to be left to take our chance of dying of thirst in Summer, just as we were drowned by mud in Winter? Even supposing we had possession of the Tchernaya, it would be far to carry the water up steep hills 600 or 800 feet above its bed to the plateau [illegible]. This is a vital question. If the army is to remain here, I [illegible]

[illegible]

ILLNESS OF MISS NIGHTINGALE.

Miss Nightingale is suffering from an attack of Crimean fever. She has been staying on board the London transport at Balaklava for the last few days, together with Mr. Bracebridge; but the day before yesterday she was taken ill, and yesterday it was considered advisable to bring her up to the Sanatorium where she is under the care of Dr. Jephson, assisted by Dr. Sutherland and Dr. Anderson. The poor lady most probably owes her illness to exposure to the sun on Friday last, when she visited the hospitals, and even went down to the Mortar Battery, whence she had a good view of Sebastopol. She is something better to-day.

Canrobert's Farewell.

The following is General Canrobert's address to the army on giving up the command to General Pelissier:

SOLDIERS—General Pelissier, Commander of the First Corps, assumes from this day's date the chief command of the army in the East.

The Emperor, by placing at your head a General accustomed to great commands, grown old in [illegible] in the camp, has wished to give you an additional proof of his solicitude, [illegible]

In leaving the exalted position [illegible] will continue to fight for France and for the Emperor.

CANROBERT.

Head-Quarters, Before Sebastopol.

The Capture of the Place d'Armes, and of the Line of the Tchernaya.

The following are the only accounts yet to hand of these affairs:

Gen. Pelissier in dispatches dated the 23d and 24th of May, says:

"The enemy had formed between the central bastion and the sea a large place d'armes, where they proposed assembling considerable forces [illegible] important sortie. In the night between the 22d and 23d, we attacked these works [illegible] We carried and occupied half the works [illegible]

[illegible] ... the remainder."

[illegible] ... the General [illegible]

"[illegible] very successfully carried the [illegible] ... we had attacked on the pre[illegible] ... The enemy, whose losses were [illegible] the night before, did not make an attempt [illegible]. Our losses, though considerable, were [illegible]. The allied armies to-day cordially cel[ebrated] together the birthday of Her Majesty, Queen VICTORIA."

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's account of the affair is [as follows]:

"Yesterday evening seventeen battalions of [illegible] with reserves, attacked our trench of [illegible], commenced the day before in [illegible] Nos. 5 and 6. The combat was [illegible] and lasted during the whole of the night. [illegible] battalions lost nearly 2,500 men in dri[ving] back the enemy."

The *Moniteur* publishes the dispatches received by the Minister of War from Gen. PELISSIER, namely:

"CRIMEA, May 28—10 P. M.—To-day we have occupied the line of the Tchernaya. The enemy, [illegible] offered little resistance in [illegible] the ground, and retreated rapidly into the [illegible] ... we have definitely established ourselves in [illegible] during the night of the 22d and [illegible] ... and agreed upon for burying [the] dead, and we were enabled to form an estimate [of] the enemy's losses. They must be about 5,000 [or] 6,000 men, killed and wounded. May 26—10 P. M.—The enemy has not made any demonstra[tion] ... in front of the place or against our lines [on] the Tchernaya. The works of fortification at Kamiesch are progressing. The sanitary condition of the army continues good. May 27—9 A. M.—[The] expedition to Kertsch and Yenikale has been [attended] with complete success. The enemy fled at the approach of the allies; they blew up their [magazines], destroyed their batteries, and [burned] their steamers. The Sea of Azoff is occu[pied] by the allied squadron."

Rumored Battle.

It is rumored in Paris that PELISSIER had [attacked] and routed Gen. LIPRANDI's force. CAN[ROBERT] was reported wounded, and another Gen[eral] killed. This news was very doubtful.

Capture of Kertsch—The Allied Squadrons [in] the Sea of Azoff.

Lord RAGLAN telegraphs:

"CRIMEA, May 27.—We are masters of the Sea of Azoff, without a casualty. The troops landed at Kertsch on Her Majesty's birth-day, and the enemy fled, blowing up their fortifications on both sides of the Straits, and destroying their steamers; some vessels and fifty guns have fallen into the hands of the allies."

On May 30, Lord PANMURE, dating from the War Department 10½ A. M., sent his compliments to the editors of the London papers, and informed them that further intelligence had been received from Lord RAGLAN, announcing that General Sir GEO. BROWN had reached Yenikale at 1 P. M. on the 25th of May, having, the previous day, destroyed a foundry near Kertsch, where shot, shell and Minié balls were manufactured. In the advance the French were on the right, the English on the left, and the Turks in reserve.

On date Sebastopol, May 30, Lord RAGLAN again telegraphs that letters received from Sir GEORGE BROWN and Admiral LYONS, of 29th, announce the destruction by the enemy of four (Russian) war steamers and large depôts of corn. The allied ships had succeeded in blowing up a magazine at Arabat, and in destroying about one hundred mer[chant] vessels. Only one steamship remained of the enemy's forces in the Sea of Azoff.

The Admiralty account says that on the appear[ance] of the Allied Squadron before Berdiansk the Russians burned four war steamers, and considera[ble] stores of corn; 106 merchant ships were de[stroyed].

Lord PANMURE announces to the press that ad[vices], dated 28th, from Sir GEORGE BROWN state the troops continued healthy. Five vessels laden [with] [illegible] ran into Kertsch, not knowing the place was taken, and were captured. The number of guns found by the Allies exceeds 100.

[illegible] continued much the same in the Crimea.

A French account says the Russians burned 30 transports as well as their four steamships, and destroyed 360,000 sacks of corn, 160,000 sacks of oats and 100,000 sacks of flour. In the evening 14 Allied steamers entered the Sea of Azoff.

Another account from Varna, May 28, says:

"On the Queen's birth-day the allied expedition arrived off the Straits of Kertsch. The troops landed and ascended the heights, and the small steamers went up to Kertsch. The Russians blew up their fortifications and fled, after destroying several ships and very large quantities of wheat, flour and oats. Thirty vessels were burned, thirty taken, and fifty guns. Reinforcements were daily arriving at Constantinople. The occupation of Galatz and an attack upon Ishmael and Reni are confidently spoken of."

The Capture of Kertsch—Its Importance in the Campaign.

From the London Times, May 30.

The victorious occupation of the town of Kertsch by the allied forces, the command we have thus ob[tained] of the Cimmerian Bosphorus and the Sea of Azoff, and the establishment of our power upon another point of the highest strategical importance to the Rus[sian] [illegible]

[illegible]

A more favorable position [illegible] for military or com[mercial] operations [illegible]

[illegible]

ing the carriage to its former owner. The offer was accepted, and the [illegible] with the vehicle to Kertsch [illegible]. By this means it was ascertained that there was a passage for the small steamers to within a short distance of the coast, and the Governor's carriage made a track for the British fleet.

Among the other immediate advantages resulting from the occupation of the Straits may be reckoned the *interruption of the supplies which the Russian army in the Crimea has hitherto drawn from the Sea of Azoff*. Very large quantities of wheat, flour and oats were found at Kertsch, and upwards of sixty vessels engaged in this service, of which about half were burnt by the enemy and half were taken. The maintenance of a large army in the interior of the Crimea will become a task of insuperable difficulty, if the whole of its sup[plies] and food have to be brought by land across the steppes north of the Salghir. The Crimea itself does not produce corn enough to feed its own sparse population, and it was by communication with the inexhaustible granaries of the Sea of Azoff that the Russian maga[zines] were supplied. This circumstance may serve to account in part for the fact that the Russians have ap[parently] not attempted to throw very large reinforce[ments] into the Crimea. The strength of their army must be regulated, not only by the numbers they may be able to convey there, but by the means of supporting them. When people talked loosely of Russia's power to throw two hundred thousand men into the Crimea, we contented ourselves with replying that it is easier to find the men than the food necessary to their subsis[tence]. We now venture to assert that it is easier for the Allied Powers, having the command of the sea and the coast, to maintain 200,000 men in the Crimea than for Russia to maintain 100,000 men in the interior. There are very strong reasons for believing that the strength of that Russian army which at one time threatened Balaklava, and held our [illegible] but suffering forces besieged in our own lines, will turn out to be very much below what it was at one time supposed to be. A thin line of Cossacks perpetually threatened our outposts, and even led the allied Generals to contract their positions within the narrowest defensible compass. But what was there behind this screen? Whenever a partial reconnoissance has been made, our troops have come in contact with no enemy capable of holding a position, and it is by no means improbable that the innumerable hordes of Russians supposed to be wintering in impregnable quarters behind the low range of hills north of the Tchernaya, were so much reduced in strength and num[bers] on the heights of Sebastopol. The last dispatch received from General PELISSIER announces that the allied forces have now occupied the whole line of the Tchernaya, and that this operation met with no serious resistance, the Russians having speedily retired behind the hills. This fresh success confirms us in the opinion that the present strength of the enemy in the Crimea has been overrated, and that he is by no means in a condition to oppose simultaneously the combined move[ments] of the three armies at Eupatoria, at Kertsch, and before Sebastopol. The greater probability now ap[pears] to be, that on the advance of the allies, in what[ever] direction they may assume the offensive, the Rus[sians] will find themselves compelled to retreat, from inferiority of numbers and want of supplies, and the more so as, the Sea of Azoff being navigable for our steam gun-boats, their base of operations may be threatened in the rear.

These circumstances confirm and encourage the hopes we have never ceased to entertain of a speedy and tri[umphant] termination to the new campaign in the Crimea, but they do not lessen our enthusiastic admi[ration] of those heroic soldiers who, by their endurance and their valor, have at last won a portion of that glo[rious] reward for which they have contended so long and suffered so much. The people of England and the most intelligent nations of the Continent of Europe will hail with enthusiasm these indications of renewed and increasing success. The defence of the Russians, though obstinate, is evidently fainter, and the surrender of Kertsch without resistance is a proof of the moral defeat of the hostile army. Let us proceed with bold[ness] and with firmness, for victory is already in our grasp. The ground we now occupy in the Crimea gives us the command of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, from which Russia will not dislodge us until the termination of the war—not upon her terms, but on our own; and the time is probably not distant when she will regret, far more than we need do, the failure of the late negotiations for peace. Our hopes of peace lie in victory, our negotiators and conditions are in the camp before Sebastopol, and Kertsch is another ma[terial] guarantee of our ultimate success.

Various War Items.

SAID PACHA, Viceroy of Egypt, has given orders for the construction of the railway across the Isthmus of Suez—84 miles. The rails will be sent from England, and the work will be executed by the Pacha's own French engineers.

A contract is said to have been entered into with L. GISBORNE, for a telegraph from Constantinople to Egypt.

Official accounts state the total number of lives lost in the earthquake at Broussa, Feb. 26, was 849, viz.: 445 in the first shock, and 204 in the second. Besides this loss of life, one-fifth of the city was destroyed by fire.

Prince MENSCHIKOFF has returned to St. Peters[burg], where he was well received by the Emperor.

Letters from the Sisters of Mercy, of whom there are 63 within Sebastopol, portray in lively colors the scenes of carnage they have to witness, and give a romantic account of their celebrating divine worship in the Malakoff Tower, while it was under the fire of the enemy, in the recent bombard[ment].

All stratagems, they say, are fair in love and war. The British ship *Highflyer* captured a boat containing a new carriage belonging to the Gover[nor] of Kertsch, and the captain of the cruiser sent in a flag of truce, offering to restore the carriage. The offer was accepted, and English boats took it in, at the same time taking soundings, which ena[bled] the English fleet to follow.

Seven hundred and forty-six Russians are pris[oners] in the hands of the English, while the Rus[sians] have but 108 private men and 10 officers be[longing] to the British. We have no return of the French prisoners.

A conspiracy to assassinate Gen. KALERGI, Greek Minister of War, had been discovered at Athens, and some arrests were made.

Miss NIGHTINGALE had been laid up with fever, but was recovering.

Apprehensions had been loudly expressed in camp that the army would soon be destitute of wa[ter], but the possession of the river Tchernaya will supply the want.

During a recent encounter before Sebastopol, a Russian bugler, quite a young boy, leaped on the top of the British parapet and sounded the charge. He was instantly shot with numerous balls, and his body fell into the English trench.

The Turkish Ramazan commenced May 16, with the usual ceremonies.

The Baltic.

It was reported at Dantzic, on the 23d, that the first division of Russian gunboats, stationed at Sweaborg, had made a movement towards the op[posite] coast of the Gulf, in the direction of Riga. The Russians are making a land communication with Tornea, at the extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia.

The French squadron, under Admiral PENAUD, sailed from Kiel May 22, to join the English fleet, which was last reported beyond Nargen. Crowds of persons witnessed the departure of the French ships and saluted them with cheers, as did the Danish war-steamer *Hecla*, which happened to be in the roadstead.

The Vienna Negotiations—Postponement of the Proposed Conferences.

It was announced, by last steamer, that the Conferences at Vienna would be resumed,—one meeting to take place on Saturday, May 26, with[out] the presence of the Russian Plenipotentiaries, and another on Monday, 28th, at which all the Am[bassadors] would be present. The necessary in[structions] did not, however, arrive from London and Paris, and no Conference took place on Sat[urday].

A Vienna dispatch, of the 28th May, mentions that no direct answer had been received to the pro[posals] sent by the Austrian Government to London and Paris, on the 20th. From Paris, it is stated that the new Austrian propositions are peremptorily negatived by the Cabinets of England and France; but this latter statement is probably premature. Austria will adhere to her neutrality (the dispatch says,) unless the Principalities "under her protec[torate]" be invaded.

A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna, 31st, says: The Austrian Government is advising with the Western Allies as to the form of a protocol, which will declare the Conferences closed. No new pro[positions] are for the moment under discussion, and the differences between the Vienna Cabinet and its allies relate solely to the ground to be assigned for terminating the negotiations.

Count Buol's Circular on the Subject.

Count BUOL has addressed the following circular to the Austrian Representatives at the German Courts, relative to the Conferences:

VIENNA, May 16.

SIR: The decision of the British Government to present to Parliament the protocols of the Vienna Conferences makes public the negotiations for peace at a moment when they cannot be regarded [as terminated].

At the end of the protocol of the sitting of the Conference, Austria declared that she did not regard every means exhausted to bring the negotiations upon the third point to a solution, and that she regarded it as her special mission to endeavor to discover the means for effecting a rapprochement.

The Plenipotentiaries of France and England, on their part, it is true, declared that their instruc[tions] were exhausted, but did not declare the ne[gotiations] terminated; and when later, by protocol No. 13, the rejection of a proposal emanating from Russia was stated, Austria resolved to recommend confidentially to the serious consideration of the Courts of Paris and London new propositions, in which she thought to find a loyal and com[plete] fulfillment of the third point of guarantee, and which His Majesty the Emperor, our au[gust] master, deems of a nature (*for greatest half,*) to be presented to the St. Petersburg Cabinet as an ultimatum. The last protocols of the Confer[ence] left the negotiations still pending, and the Austrian Cabinet for its part would have hesitated to abandon that reserve which the case commanded, and which in the interest of an object so impor[tant] for all it had imposed upon itself. The noti[fication] made to the British Parliament of the pub[lication] of the protocols made it incumbent upon us to have them published likewise, so as to bring them to the knowledge of the Governments of Ger[many]; and you are requested to present the ac[companying] documents, with a copy of this letter, to the Government to which you are accredited. As we make this communication before the result of the still pending negotiations can be stated, we can only do so with that reserve which the attain[ment] of the object commands. As yet we do not express any opinion upon the situation of affairs. Shortly, however, we may be in a condition to ex[plain] our views fully to the Diet—views upon which the reply of the Cabinets of Paris and Lon[don] to the proposal alluded to above cannot fail to exercise some influence. (Signed) BUOL.

The Cologne *Gazette* mentions from an authentic source that three Austrian Circulars have lately been issued to the Austrian representatives at the German Courts.

The first is a letter accompanying the protocols of the Vienna Conference. It lays stress upon the fact that the negotiations are not broken off, but, on the contrary, are continued by the Cabinets inter[ested]. (The letter is that given above.)

The second relates to Count NESSELRODE's last Circular of April 30, (that to M. GLINKA,) which it declares is not conformable to the position of Germany, and is incompatible with the obligations accepted by it. It points out the errors committed by the Russian Government, and expresses the con[viction] that no German Government will show it[self] disposed to accept engagements which ought to be considered as directed against Austria, and might lead to most regretable complications, the consequence and extent of which cannot be fore[seen]. Prussia, however, has already replied, (January, 1854,) to the Russian supposition of a strict neutrality; she declared in two despatches, dated 31st January, 1854, that to proclaim at pres[ent] such an armed neutrality between Austria, Prussia and Russia, would be equivalent to tying their hands in the presence of eventualities, the bearing of which was not known; that, moreover, the protocol of 9th December, 1853, created recip[rocal] obligations between the Four Powers, and that Prussia cannot, in any case, renounce the work undertaken in common, and by her desertion cause the failure of the common enterprise. "So far," (says Count BUOL) "Austria may, in accord with Prussia, count upon the unanimous opinion of the Diet."

The third dispatch expresses regret of the Minis[terial] change which has taken place in France; but hopes the event will not cause any impediment to the work commenced for the restoration of peace.

Confirmatory of the above, we find a statement in the Dusseldorf *Zeitung* that Count BUOL has informed the Russian Ambassador that the delivery of Count NESSELRODE's dispatch to the members of the Germanic Confederation individually, would be not only an act in violation of diplomatic usage, but would be viewed by Austria with great dis[pleasure]. Further, he hoped that none of the members of the Federation would bind themselves individually to Russia, as such an event would bring on a crisis which Austria would gladly avoid. In the second circular, above referred to, Count BUOL intimated the same views to the several Ger[man] Courts.

ENGLAND.

The shipping returns of the Board of Trade for the month to April 30 had been issued, and con[tinue] to exhibit a considerable decrease in the em[ployment] of tonnage. This decrease has been rel[atively] felt to a greater extent in foreign than in British shipping, with the exception of vessels of the United States. As regards the British totals, the diminution in the number of voyages of the va[rious] mail steamers contributes materially to the reduction observable.

Parliament had not been in session during the week.

Addresses had been voted by various deputations of working men to Mr. LAYARD.

A measure for limiting liability in partnership is now before the public. The measure is set forth in two bills, the first limiting the liabilities of mem[bers] of certain joint stock companies; the second regulates the conditions under which part of the profits may be received without incurring the lia[bilities] of partnership. The first bill excludes in[surance] companies from its operation, and refers only to partnerships possessing capital of £20,000, with transferable shares. The second bill chiefly sets forth the liabilities and immunities of persons "lending" capital to partnerships. Alterations will, no doubt, be introduced during the progress of the bills, but at present the measure is very far from being comprehensive in its principle.

An agitation has arisen for the introduction of the Maine Law into Britain,—but without the remotest chance of success.

A return just published shows the revenue of In[dia], during the year 1854, to have been £20,200,000, and the expenditure £21,655,319 Sterling.

Lord STRANGFORD, formerly Minister to Brazil and other Courts, died on 29th ult., at an advanced age. Lord CHARLES MANNERS is also dead, aged 74.

The Russian Assertion that England has Abandoned the "Flag Neutrality" Prin[ciple] Answered.

From the London Times, June 1.

A notification has been addressed by the Rus[sian] Government to its diplomatic agents abroad, stat[ing] that when Captain WATSON, of Her Majesty's fri[gate] *Imperieuse*, announced the blockade of Port Bal[tic] and the other Ports of the Gulf of Finland, on the 29th of April, he accompanied that intimation by a con[dition] at variance with the principles hitherto observed by the allied Governments in the conduct of their mari[time] operations in the present war. Captain WATSON is alleged by the Russian Government to have stated that these ports were in a state of blockade from the 26th of April, but that a term of seven days would be allowed for neutral vessels to leave the harbor either in ballast or with cargoes *of other than Russian property* laden before the date of the declaration of the blockade. Upon this declaration the Russian Government thinks fit to base a very precipitate and unfounded assertion, that "England now renounces the principle she adopted but a year ago of the flag covering the cargo," and an attempt is instantly made, with[out] further information or inquiry, to excite the suspicions and alarm of neutral trading States against the policy of this country. We learn that this foolish and unworthy attempt to work upon the jealousy of the minor maritime Powers has not been altogether unsuccessful, and this incident serves to show the use which Russia would have made of any real departure from the principles adopted towards neu[trals] by this country as well as by France at the outset of the war. But we have no hesitation in giving the most unqualified contradiction to the inference drawn by the Russian Government from Capt. WATSON's an[nouncement]. No intention whatever can have been en[tertained] or manifested by the British Government to renounce a principle which has been solemnly pro[claimed] to the world by the authority of the Crown; and the Russian Government can hardly have supposed that a mere informal communication by the commander of a cruiser has power to set aside the force of an Order in Council and a declaration of the Queen. * *

As soon as Parliament reassembles it will be easy to ascertain what the precise communication made by Captain WATSON to the authorities at Port Baltic really was, and we have no doubt that the Government will take effectual measures to remove the erroneous im[pression] which M. DE SENIAVIN has attempted to cre[ate] abroad. Indeed, as the *Imperieuse* has been com[pelled] to return home by her collision with the *Tartar*, and is now in Portsmouth Dockyard, we presume that the whole of the circumstances of the case can be sat[isfactorily] explained without delay; but in the mean[time] we confidently assert that no change whatever has been made in the policy or intentions of the British Gov[ernment] with reference to the transport of enemy's property under the neutral flag; it is no part of the sys[tem] now applied by this country to inquire into the or[igin] or ownership of cargoes on board neutral vessels; and the attempt to contradict the existence of a departure from the principle it has announced to the world is a pure invention of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

FRANCE.

The Exposition was beginning to attract more attention, but had still fallen short of expec[tations] as an object of attraction. On the first free day of admission, 30,000 passed through the build[ing].

There is no news of importance. The intelli[gence] of the successes in the Crimea excited lively satisfaction in Paris, and the subject of specula[tion] now is, what effect these successes will have on Austria.

Marshal HARISPE died May 26, at Bayonne, at a very advanced age.

The King of Portugal is in Paris.

Walewski's Reply to Nesselrode's Circular.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following cir[cular], addressed by the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France to the French Legations, in reply to the recent circular of COUNT DE NESSELRODE:

PARIS, Wednesday, May 23, 1855.

SIR: All the newspapers of Europe have reproduced from the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* the circular which COUNT DE NESSELRODE addressed, under date of the 10th of May, (28th of April, old style,) to the agents of Russia at foreign Courts. The Government of the Em[peror] had intended to await the official closing of the Conferences before expressing a comprehensive judg[ment] upon them, but, since the Cabinet of St. Peters[burg] has thought fit to make, without further delay, an appeal to public opinion, no one will feel surprised if we, in our turn, follow in the path which has been so opened; and, for my part, I enter that path with all the confidence with which the moderation and uprightness of our policy are calculated to inspire me.

I will first of all call to mind the circumstances which induced England and France to take part in ne[gotiations] at a moment at which the active prosecution of the war appeared to be the principal object of their anxiety and their care. The treaty of the 2d of Decem[ber] having been concluded, the Western Powers, from deference to their new ally, consented to make a last effort at conciliation founded on the possibility of in[ducing] Russia to accept the bases which, for the gene[ral] interests of Europe, they had assigned for the re[establishment] of peace. It is known that when, for the first time, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was called upon, after he had obtained an official knowledge of the com[mon] intentions of France, England, Austria, and Tur[key], to explain himself on those of his Court, he cate[gorically] refused to adhere to the conditions which were proposed to him. It was only on the 7th of January, after a reference to St. Petersburg, that he accepted without any reserve the different bases known un[der] the name of the four guarantees. This fact is at[tested] in the most peremptory manner by the unanimous testimony of all the plenipotentiaries present at the Conference,—nay, more, a dispatch of Count BUOL, communicated simultaneously at Paris and London, sets forth that the negotiations, the limits of which were thus defined, were only opened at the request of Russia. It remains then established, that this Power cannot accuse us of having taken it unawares; it knew that one of the indispensable conditions of peace consisted in the cessation of its preponderance in the Euxine, and it had sufficient time to ascertain the extent of the sacrifices which the engagement taken on that subject was necessarily calculated to impose upon it. The whole question consists in ascertaining whether Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and M. DE TITOFF fulfilled that engage[ment], or if, on the contrary, they failed to act up to it. This is a point which I will shortly examine; but I desire previously to investigate the correctness of some of the assertions with which the circular of COUNT DE NESSELRODE commences.

In the Conference, the Russian Plenipotentiaries, in the discussion of the first guarantee, relative, according to them, to the maintenance of the immunities of Mol[davia], Wallachia, and Servia, and, according to us, to the abolition of the illegitimate influence exercised by the Cabinet of St. Petersburg in those three provinces, vassals of the Sublime Porte, seem to have misunder[stood] the real ground of the discussion. Count DE NESSELRODE develops the same thesis. I will reply thereto by questions. At what moment since the last wars have the immunities of the Principalities of the Danube received the slightest injury from the Suzerain Power? At what epoch has the Sultan contemplated withdrawing any of the concessions of his predeces[sors]? When did France, England, and Austria manifest any other desire than that of maintaining and improving the *régime* of administrative independence, which, it has been too much forgotten, was neither in Wallachia nor Moldavia a recent conquest, but the result of an agree[ment] freely concluded centuries ago, and which was modified only on the day on which the hospodars began, in the wars of the Eighteenth Century, to consort more with the Court of Russia than with the Sublime Porte? It was thus that Moldavia lost half of the terri[tory] which had been guaranteed to her by the Sultans. It was thus that this province and Wallachia, instead of remaining what they ought to have been, a respected barrier between the Ottoman Empire and Russia, were even after the treaty of Adrianople, which seemed to recognize in them better defined rights, governed rather by agents of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg than by their own chiefs; and that in full peace, as if they were only a prolongation of the Russian soil, they found them[selves] suddenly occupied by a foreign army. Such, Sir, are the real evils from which the Principalities of the Danube have suffered—such are the dangers which me[nace] them incessantly. It was the sole object of the four guarantees to put an end to one and the other. Whether the influence of Russia beyond the Pruth has been or not exercised under the legal title of "Protector[ate]," is not the question, and to lay it down as COUNT DE NESSELRODE has done would be to cause it to degenerate into a quarrel of words. History proves what Molda[via] and Wallachia have gained by their ancient relations with the Court of St. Petersburg, and it is the return of this state of things which France, England, and Austria have endeavored to prevent.

I pass over the second guarantee: the bases for reg[ulating] it are good. I will content myself with observ[ing] that if the navigation of the Danube, impeded dur[ing] 25 years, shall recover its freedom, war was requi[site] to induce Russia not to leave useless in her hands one of the most magnificent debouches in the world. If Germany obtains this immense advantage for her commerce she will owe it to the blood shed by France and England.

Before coming to the principal point, I must first re[ply] to a reproach which COUNT DE NESSELRODE addresses to the Plenipotentiaries of the Western Powers. He accuses them of having delayed the examination in the Conference of a question of toleration and humani[ty] which ought, on the contrary, to have occupied the first place in the deliberations, or, to speak more cor[rectly], of not having taken into consideration with the zeal they ought to have done the condition of the Christian subjects of the Sublime Porte. No discussion is possible without rules, and it was agreed that the four guarantees should be examined in regular order. Now, if the discussion stopped at the third, the ob[stacle] was not raised by us; it was the Plenipoten[tiaries] of Russia who raised it, and our Plenipoten[tiaries] only conformed to a programme drawn up be[forehand]. Count DE NESSELRODE himself, however, justifies their reserve, which was, moreover, explained by the announcement of the proximate arrival at Vi[enna] of the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Sultan. A religious question, envenomed by the pretensions of Russia, was the cause of the war. It was natural that it should not be entered upon except in presence of AALI PACHA, and moreover, it no longer stood on the same ground on which it had been first brought forward. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg had demanded a formal engagement, which, although only apparently applicable to religious immunities, would not the less have humiliated the Porte, checked its administrative action, and paralyzed all efficacious reform. France and England loudly declared that the Turkish Govern[ment] ought to refuse to submit to such conditions, which would have been the ruin of its independence; and, if reference be made to the text of the fourth guar[antee], it is easy to perceive that Russia, refrained from again bringing them forward, and granted to the Sultan, with the friendly advice of his allies, the initiative of measures for the moral and material interests of his sub[jects]. It was not, therefore, for the Conferences of Vienna to discuss systems theoretically, but only to proclaim a principle exactly contrary to that the triumph of which was the object of the mission of Prince MENSCHIKOFF to Constantinople. COUNT DE NESSEL[RODE] has said enough on the subject for doubts to be permitted as to whether the Plenipotentiaries of Russia would have confined themselves within these limits. They probably would, as in the discussion relative to the Danubian Principalities, have made a mistake as to the motive of the fourth guarantee, and they would have forgotten that the only thing in question was an exaction by Russia to which Europe could not submit. The last reforms effected in Turkey, and the eagerness which the Sublime Porte evinced in listening to our advice, prove that the heart of the Sultan is open to the most generous inspirations. All that is necessary is that these inspi[rations] should be followed up without trouble, and that he who conceives them should have the merit of them in the eyes of his subjects and of the world; and in order that this result be obtained it is indispensable that Russia should for the future abandon the weapons which she has by turns made use of, either to check useful reforms, or to turn the feelings of the populations against their Sovereign. Such is the sense and meaning of the fourth guarantee, and on reading the dispatch of Count DE NESSELRODE it may be supposed that it is re[garded] in that light also at St. Petersburg.

I now come to the question of the Black Sea. Struck on the one hand with the insufficiency of the treaty of the 13th of July, 1841, to secure a permanent place for the Ottoman empire in the European family, and on the other, with the dangers which the increase of the Rus[sian] forces in the Black Sea entail on Turkey, France England and Austria declared that the Convention of the Straits must be revised, or it should rather be said, completed; and that it was necessary, by putting an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, to reëstablish between her and the other countries having a territory on that sea that balance of power which had been broken by a succession of disastrous events. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, after a first hesitation, adhered, in the preliminary conference of the 7th of Jan[uary], to the two terms of that proposition, which ex[plains] itself, and is not open to any ambiguity; and it is on the faith of his adhesion that the representatives of France and England at Vienna were furnished with their full powers. The Government of the Emperor and that of Her Britannic Majesty had, I repeat, a right to suppose that the Cabinet of St. Petersburg would take its part in the sacrifices called for by the state of affairs, and in that expectation the Plenipotentiaries of Russia were invited to assume an initiative intended to protect the dignity of their Court. On the refusal of the Cabinet of St. Petersburg to be the first to announce the concessions to which it would be disposed to con[sent], the allies of the Sublime Porte, in accordance with it, put forth the conditions which have been stated in one of the annexes of the 12th protocol.

I shall not endeavor to justify our demands; their moderation is evident; neither shall I enter into details which have now become superfluous. I rather prefer to point out the interests of Europe in the Black Sea, and afterwards to examine whether the double solution proposed by Russia gives to those interests the satis[faction] which it is our object to obtain for them.

Exclusively bordered by the coasts of the two neigh[boring] States, and closed by the naval forces of other Powers, the Black Sea had become a closed arena, where adverse interests ... in those countries, and where the weaker was at the mercy of the more power[ful]. A formidable fortress constituted within its stand[ard] and rendered an army always ready to embark, and a fleet always ready to take it on board and put to sea. This warlike state of preparation, unnecessary for de[fence], had but one possible object. It constituted a permanent menace against the Capital of Turkey, and the mystery which surrounded it increased a danger which at the slightest symptom of crisis alarmed the whole of Europe. Constrained, in spite of efforts which history will appreciate, to have recourse to arms, France and England owe it to themselves, and also to Europe, not to lay them down until their work shall have been accomplished. It is necessary that the peace which they shall have obtained shall be followed by a secure repose.

Would such security be the consequence of either of the two combinations recommended by Count DE NES[SELRODE]? In a word, would these two systems put an end to the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea? The first, that based on the principle of the complete and reciprocal opening of the passages of the Bospho[rus] and of the Dardanelles, involves the abolition of a rule which the Ottoman Empire has always considered as its safeguard, and which since 1841 has become part of the public law of Europe. At present, Russia, who refuses to reduce the number of her vessels, in alleging the exigencies of her honor and the prerogatives of her sovereignty, does not hesitate to apply to the Sublime Porte for the abdication of its independence in its in[ternal] waters—in the great artery which passes through its capital. She claims a new passage into the Medi[terranean], that is to say, the means and the pretext for augmenting in vast proportions her maritime develop[ment]; and, in compensation for these advantages, she confines herself to giving her consent that foreign squadrons may in future enter a sea where they would find neither a port of refuge nor an arsenal of supply. In order to exercise the surveillance, the rights of which would be indirectly accorded to them, France and Eng[land] would be obliged to impose on themselves forever the most onerous sacrifices. I will add—and this con[sideration] is of great weight—that peace, if concluded on such conditions, would be handed over to the hazard of the first incident that might occur, and that the very object of the presence, necessarily intermittent, of the French and English fleets in the Euxine would already intimate a peril which would be a menace of war. It would, in fact, be a proof that Russia would require to be again kept within bounds; her preponderance would not have ceased to exist, and the object of the third point would have been frustrated.

Would that object be better attained by the adoption of the system developed in the second instance by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and M. DE TITOFF? The Straits, it is true, would remain closed, but the *status quo* which existed before the war would be reëstablished, the Rus[sian] Navy would be restored and increased without control behind the fortifications of her ports; and, when the Sultan should regard an aggression as imminent, then only would he be authorized to give the alarm to his allies. The reply to the appeal would be another war, which would prove at the same time the want of foresight of the Western Powers and the regenerated strength of the enemy whom they are combatting at present. Could they, without imprudence, consent to an arrangement which would grant them only a mo[mentary] repose, troubled in advance by their own pre[visions]? Finally, would the preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea be destroyed, if it was necessary, at the very moment of making peace, to agree on the means of one day putting an end to it?

It would be superfluous to carry this reasoning fur[ther], and I believe I have demonstrated that, starting from the principle of the opening or closing of the Dar[danelles] and the Bosphorus, the Cabinet of St. Peters[burg] did not keep the engagement it took in causing itself to be represented in the Conferences at Vienna. To confirm this judgment, I will content myself with reminding you that Count BUOL in the last meeting, on the 26th of April, declared that "the Russian project, in which he could see neither a solution nor a basis for a solution, indicated only the means of reacting against the naval preponderance of Russia, when it would have already assumed the proportions of an insuperable dan[ger], but in no respect tended to cause it to cease in a permanent manner and in the ordinary state of things."

The demands of the Western Powers, in conformity with the wishes of the Porte, adopted and supported to the end by the Austrian Plenipotentiaries as a complete and efficacious system, were on the contrary, as moder[ate] in form as they were, legitimate in their substance. We asked nothing from Russia derogatory to her digni[ty], and still less to her honor. We invited her, urged solely by the general interests of Europe, to fix on a ba[sis] equitably calculated and accepted by the Porte the number of vessels which she means to keep for the fu[ture] in a sea in which she has to dread no attack, and in which her navy, reduced to reasonable proportions, amply sufficient for the regular services for which she would have to provide, would in any case have been at least equal to the Ottoman navy. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg refused this arrangement, which would have restored peace to the world. It has declined the autho[rity] of the examples that were cited for it; it has forgotten that in its last treaty of peace with Per[sia] it imposed, itself, on that Power the obligation of ab[staining] from navigating the Caspian Sea, and of exclu[sively] reserving that sea to the flotilla of Russia. It has not consented to admit what France, England, the United States, and the Netherlands, under different forms and at different epochs, have accepted either to terminate war, or to consolidate peace, or to suppress causes of rivalry or conflict between neighboring States.

Shall I notice a point which Count NESSELRODE sig[nalizes] as forgetfulness of what is due to the sover[eignty] of Russia in her own territory? He reproaches us with having desired, contrary to international law, to deny to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg the power of admitting or withdrawing the exequatur to the Consuls who may be installed in the ports of the Euxine. We never entertained such a pretension. We only demanded that no residence should be interdicted; but it was understood that, according to the rules which regulate such matters, a Consul nominated might always, from plausible motives applicable to him personally, and not to his post, not receive the approbation of the Russian Government.

I have now terminated this investigation, and I hope it will convince all impartial minds that the Western Powers cannot be responsible for the continuation of a war, the effects of which they have desired to arrest with as much sincerity and zeal as they employed to prevent the breaking out of it. France and England do not entertain the sentiments ascribed to them; their hostility is not, as has been said, implacable. They have never desired to impose on Russia a peace deroga[tory] to her honor and to her dignity; but necessity has invested them with a duty which, with the aid of Di[vine] Providence, they will know how to fulfil; and Europe, consolidated on her bases, will be thankful to them for having restrained within just bounds an influ[ence] which everywhere endeavored to outstep the lim[its] of its legitimate action. I authorize you to read this dispatch to M—— and to your colleagues.

Receive, &c., WALEWSKI.

HOLLAND.

The Dutch Government has just concluded with Prussia a Convention of Reciprocity in the coasting trade, the stipulations of which will soon be made public.

ITALY.

The New Sardinian Ministry.

The new Ministry of Sardinia has at length been recomposed. The following are the mem[bers]: CAVOUR, President; CIBRARIO, Minister of Foreign Affairs; LANZA, Public Instruction; RATAZZI, Interior; DEFORESTA, Justice; DURANDO, War; PALEOCAPPA, Public Works.

NAPLES.—The eruption of Vesuvius has subsi[ded].

SPAIN.

The Insurrection Quelled.

Madrid dates of 30th state that the insur[gents] at Caspi and Alcaniz were defeated on the 28th. Two leaders and a priest were shot. The provinces were tranquil. The debate regarding the extra powers demanded by the Cortes con[tinued]. A motion by ESPARTERO that the sit[tings] be *en permanence* until the powers be granted, was carried. A counter motion was defeated by 151 to 55. The power sought by Government is summarily to exile suspected persons.

RUSSIA.

Letters from St. Petersburg state that some produce continues to be purchased and forwarded to the frontier, but that holders are not ready sellers. With regard to the grain in the Azoff ports, an opinion is entertained by persons in the British trade, that much of what remains may pos[sibly] share the fate of that which has just been burned at Kertsch, as the Russian officers would be certain to prevent its falling into the hands of the enemy. The bulk belongs to Russian or Greek owners, but a small quantity is held for British ac[count].

The Russian Government has issued a supple[mentary] ukase, which commands all the peasants in the State dominions, from 20 to 35 years of age, to be included in the levy lately ordered in the 17 Western Governments. The Emperor ALEXAN[DER], in a speech to a deputation of the inhabitants of Cronstadt, said: "Pray the Almighty to grant us peace, and trade will flourish again."

Russian Circular.

The "Director of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Minister *adlatus*," SENIAVIN, has is[sued] a circular respecting the blockade of the Finland ports, in which he says that Eng[land] has departed from the principle she expressed last year, of the flag covering the cargo, and he warns neutral vessels of the circumstance.

ASIA.

According to letters from Erzeroum, Gen. WILLIAMS was busy fortifying the city with earth[works].

Kurdistan is not yet quiet.

The Russians have recently manifested some in[tention] of an attack on Kars.

INDIA AND CHINA.

Famine in Canton.

Details of the Oriental news have come to hand from Calcutta to April 23, Bombay, April 1, and Hongkong, April 15.

Intelligence from Burmah is unfavorable to the prospects of Peace. Reports mention the occur[rence] of another Palace revolution, which terminated in unseating the King and elevating the heir-ap[parent] to the throne. The peace of the northwest frontier of India had been again disturbed by rest[less] predatory tribes. A British force of 3,000 horse and foot had left for the Meerunzie Valley. No vessel had arrived from the Persian Gulf to bring further intelligence of the state of affairs at Teheran. Fifty miles of the Bombay Railway had been completed. No material improvement was reported in the state of trade, and the money market had undergone no variation.

Dates from Shanghai are to Feb. 3. All was quiet there, and the troops having been withdrawn towards Nankin, the country around was resuming its former tranquillity, and the city was being fast rebuilt. In the interior, however, matters had as[sumed] an unfavorable change. The Nankin in[surgents] had commenced the season's oper[ations] by an inroad into the green-tea districts, and the capital, Kwei-chow-foo, had fallen into their hands. Fears were entertained that they might continue their course to Hang-chow-foo, which would enable them to stop the export trade of Shanghai. At Canton po[litical] affairs remain much as before. Since the defeat sustained by the insurgents at Whampoa, a considerable portion of them have congregated at Kow-king, a place of some importance near the mouth of the river, and against these the Manda[rins] are preparing an expedition. Others of the insurgents had spread themselves along the coast committing depredations and even attacking for[eign] flags. In consequence of this an armed ex[pedition] from the British ships had destroyed twenty junks with most of their crews, while the residents on shore killed the re[mainder] as they attempted to escape. The river traffic was clear to Canton, but Chinese craft dare not venture outside, and the West coast trade is stopped, as the junks cannot cope with the piratical boats. Exorbitant prices were paid for towing and for foreign convoy. Transit from Can[ton] to the interior continued disturbed by predatory bands. Famine threatened the people of Canton, and food riots were apprehended. Rice was scarce in the rural districts and its removal was prohibited. Common cargo rice was retailed in the city at $6 per picul, and the citizens had to depend on casual supplies from Manilla and elsewhere. The British fleet, comprising the frigates *Winchester*, *Sybille* and *Spartan*; steamers *Encounter*, *Barracouta*, *Styx*, *Rattler* and *Hornet*, were to rendezvous at Japan, and afterwards to proceed towards the Russian settlements in the North. The U. S. guardship *J. P. Kennedy* and British ship *Comus* were an[chored] off Canton. The *Vandalia* was at Wham[poa], and the *Powhatan* at Shanghai. The Ameri[can] clipper *Challenge* had rescued part of the crew of the *Countess of Seafield*, tea-laden, and wrecked on the Pratas Shoal. Capt. ADAMS, U. S. N., pro[ceeds] home by this mail, with the ratification of the Japan treaty. Several foreign firms were opening branches at Hong-Kong, where good profits were expected to be made.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

LONDON, Saturday morning, June 2.

The Baltic.

MEMEL, May 26.—When the war steamer *Driver* was sent into the Baltic ports to serve the vessels lying there with the official notice of the blockade, she found amongst others the American ship *Samuel Appleton*, of Boston, which she also served with a warning to clear out within six days. A day or two afterwards, being out cruising, she fell in with the *Appleton*, and an officer was sent on board to examine her papers. They were found perfectly in order, whereupon the officer demanded to see the bills of lading. The American captain objected to this, and began to make difficulties which excited the suspicion of the British officer, so he insisted on their production, which was at length complied with, when it turned out that the *Appleton* had just landed at Baltisch Port 30,000 rifles and 10,000 revolvers, besides about 600 bales of cotton as the ostensible part of the cargo. The ship was carefully overhauled, but nothing contra[band] of war was found on board. The *Appleton* entered the Sound on the 15th of March, and ar[rived] at Baltisch Port on the 12th of April.

The Crimea.

At an Assembly of General Officers, sum[moned] for the purpose, CANROBERT communicated to them with a noble simplicity, the change in the command which was about to take place, and trans[ferred] his powers to General PELISSIER. CAN[ROBERT] immediately after assumed the command of his division.

The Vienna papers publish a Consular dispatch from Varna, according to which, the number of al[lied] troops landed at Kertsch, under Gen. BROWN, was 20,000. The advance on the Tchernaya, ef[fected] on the same day, was made by 35,000 men.

A French private dispatch, also from Varna, states that the Allies are in possession of Tcher[goun], on the right bank of the river, and that two Russian batteries and several battalions, detached from the north of Sebastopol, were advancing to support the retiring force.

Monetary and Commercial.

The English funds opened yesterday at a further slight reaction, and owing to a pressure of sales consequent upon its being the last transfer day in Consols, subsequently experienced an additional fall. A gradual recovery then took place, and the market closed last evening with every appearance of renewed firmness. The decided improvement in the afternoon was attributable to the satisfactory accounts of the progress of the Allied Squadron in the Sea of Azoff, coupled with a report that the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE has resigned his posi[tion] as Grand Admiral of the Russian Navy, and that the peace party are in the ascendant at St. Petersburg.

The printed copies of the two bills on limited liability and the law of partnership are stated to have been withdrawn for the present, some import[ant] alterations being intended.

The stock of Bullion in the Bank of England shows an increase of £417,063.

SPAIN.

A dispatch from Madrid states that the Cortes have granted the extraordinary powers de[manded] by the Government, by 124 against 49.

Twenty-five insurgents have been captured at Dieremoes, and twenty-five have surrendered at Caspe.

INDIA, &c.

Letters from Bombay dated the 30th of April, state that an important and powerful expedi[tion], consisting of 15,000 men was ready to proceed to the Persian Gulf, and commence the offensive against the Shah of that territory. There are eight heavily armed steamships; six smaller ones; ten river boats well armed, and twelve gun boats. This fleet will be commanded by Rear Admiral Sir HENRY LEEKE, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Navy.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per *Atlantic*.] LONDON, Friday, June 1—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets reopened on the 29th ultimo, after the Whitsuntide Holidays, and a fair business has been done at steady prices. SUGAR firm. COTTON dearer. BREADSTUFFS quiet. MONEY abundant, but in rather more demand on the Stock Ex[change]. CONSOLS leave off [illegible] for money, and [illegible] for the account. DOLLARS 5s. [illegible]. Bar SILVER 5s. [illegible]. South American DOUBLOONS 75s. @ 75s. [illegible]. American EAGLES 76s. [illegible].

COCHINEAL—Steady. No public sales to report. Stock on 30th ultimo: 10,646 serons (consisting of 7,057 Honduras, 774 Mexican, and 1,79[illegible] Teneriffe,) against 4,687 serons last year. Quantity consumed and ex[ported] this year, 6,6[illegible] serons against [illegible] serons last year.

COCOA—In fair demand; but several parcels of the late import having been brought forward, a decline of about 1s. from the previous extreme prices has taken place. 710 bags Trinidad at auction partly sold from 48s. 6d. for good grey [illegible] ... good Para were held [illegible]

COPPER—Without change. Tough Cake and Tile £120. Best Selected £126. Sheathing 14d. Yellow Metal 12d.

COFFEE—Has been more freely offered this week, the public sales of Plantation Ceylon comprising 1,170 [illegible]

[illegible]

The Corn trade [illegible] without [illegible] on Monday, and the supply of English Wheat only partly sold at about 1s. ₩ qr. decline. [illegible]

[illegible]

Lard quiet. [illegible]

In Molasses we have nothing to report.

Rum [illegible] in good demand at some advance in prices. [illegible]

[illegible]

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, Friday, June 1, 1855.

The Corn trade continues quiet. [illegible]

[illegible]

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Liverpool, Friday, June 1, 1855.

There is not the slightest [illegible] in the demand for Cotton [illegible]

[illegible]

HOLLINSHEAD, TETLEY & CO.

The Crops in South Jersey—Price of Land.

Extract of a letter, dated

Bridgeton, Cumberland Co., N.J., June 12.

The Spring with us was dry, no rain of any consequence falling until the middle of May. We were unfortunate in this respect even beyond other neighborhoods and districts; for we heard constantly of showers and wet weather elsewhere. We have no cause for complaint now, however. Wheat promises to make a very large yield. It is somewhat beaten down by the high winds, but the crop will be heavy. Clover is short. The drouth held on a little too long for it. But timothy hay will be unusually fine. The weather is too cold for corn, but it looks well, only not so far advanced as should be. There is every probability that we shall have abundance of potatoes. The temperature is exceedingly cold for the season; but this certainly cannot last; and, if we have a little more warmth, we may anticipate a year of case productiveness.

Farms in this county sell from fifty to a hundred and twenty-five dollars per acre, according to quality of soil and location. Much land now covered with timber can now be bought for five and ten dollars per acre, and at slight cost made to be very profitable for agriculture. A great deal of this clearing up is now being done. The West Jersey Railroad, projected to run from Camden to Cape May, crosses this county, and, when completed, will bring our products within a very few hours of the two greatest markets in the country. This whole region can then be made available for the purpose of supplying those markets. It is excellently adapted to do so by the nature of its soil. We may reasonably expect that the value of land hereabouts will be greatly enhanced by the carrying out of this enterprise.

Yours, &c. F.

Calamity in Iowa City!—A Building Fallen—One Man killed and three dangerously wounded—"Reporter" Printing Office demolished.

From the Dubuque Tribune.

We are pained to be informed of the following melancholy casualty. By a passenger in the stage, who left Iowa City yesterday at 10 o'clock, we learn that yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, a large stone building, next door west of the Park House, and belonging to Mr. John Clark, fell—one of the side walls giving way and falling inwardly, burying under the ruins four carpenters and plasterers, at work in the first story.

The second story had been finished, and was occupied by the *Reporter* printing office. Some of the printers were in the office at the time, but hearing the noise of the wall giving way, succeeded in making their escape by the back door, and had but just got out when the crash came.

After the falling, the building took fire. The cries of the wounded could be heard, but faintly, and sounding as if at a great distance. The people commenced as soon as practicable, with great rapidity, to extinguish the flames and recover the unfortunate sufferers. They soon put out the fire, and then rapidly removed the rubbish, until they extricated the four unfortunates. Upon one the printing press had fallen, and he was dead. The other three were terribly cut up, and our informant was told by an attending physician, that they could some of them live.

The cause of the catastrophe was a cellar, newly dug near the western side of the building, and the heavy rains of Wednesday night undermined the underpinning.

Mr. W. G. Hickman, of this city, had rented the first story for a bookstore, and intended to occupy it as soon as finished.

The escape of Mr. Patton, of the *Reporter* office, who happened to be the only man in the room overhead at the time, is full as miraculous as that of the others. He was at his case, when the settling began and hearing a slight ticking sound, he saw an opening in the ceiling. Giving one shout of warning to the boys who were in the room adjoining, he made for the door, at least twenty-five feet distant, and as he put one foot on the threshold, felt the floor sinking beneath his other. All then rushed to the back door of the building, and jumped from the low story projection, without injury.

We have not the time or inclination to recount the various incidents of this calamity. It is enough to say that it has cost the life of one worthy young man; injured others perhaps seriously; involved a pecuniary loss of at least $6,000 to the owner of the building, and utterly ruined one of the most complete Printing Offices in this State.

The name of the unfortunate young man who was killed, was Charles S. Severson, and he was buried by the Odd Fellows of this city on Friday last.

THE PORTLAND RIOT.

Neal Dow's History of the Riot and Its Suppression.

City of Portland, Mayor's Office, June 9, 1855.

To the Board of Aldermen:

The undersigned deems it his duty to make a detailed but succinct report to the Board of Aldermen, of the events of June 2, in relation to which so many varying accounts are now in circulation throughout the State and country.

On the afternoon of that day it became manifest to all observers, that an unusual excitement existed among many persons in the city who are well known as enemies of the Maine Law. A large number of such persons were present at the Police Court room, while a process was commenced to procure the seizure and destruction of liquors which had been procured from New-York by a Committee of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, by the authority of that Board, for the supply of the City Agency, which the Board had determined to establish.

It was not thought at the time that any movement would be made by such persons beyond an attempt to destroy these liquors by due process of law. But late in the afternoon, intelligence was communicated to the Mayor and Aldermen, that an extensive combination had been formed, and that arrangements had been made to assemble a mob for the purpose of breaking into the City Agency and destroying the liquors therein contained. At the time of this communication large numbers of excited persons were assembled around the City Hall, in which the Agency is located, demanding that the liquors should be brought out.

The Mayor and Aldermen did not at that time apprehend that any mob would or could be raised in the city, which it would be beyond the power of the ordinary police force to quell, but early in the evening they thought otherwise. The City Marshal with a few policemen, some of them with revolvers, and some of them without arms, was directed to enter the room and defend it to the last extremity; and the rest of the police force were directed to do their utmost among the mob to disperse it, and to identify as many as possible, of the active persons composing it.

The Mayor and several of the Aldermen being at the Mayor's office in the evening, were warned by repeated and urgent messages, that the mob was collecting in great force, exhibiting every appearance of savage ferocity. Messages were then sent to the commanding officers of the Light Guards and the Rifle Guards, and a formal demand was made upon them for their assistance, which for a consideration in money, they had agreed with a preceding administration to render, as an armed police force, whenever they should be called upon by the City Government for that purpose.

These companies were called together hastily at their armories, and were visited there by the Mayor and some of the Aldermen, and formal demand was made upon them for their services and assistance in quelling the mob, as an armed police force, or as citizens in arms, according to their agreement with the City Government. The Rifle Guards, first visited, had neither ammunition nor caps; and none suitable, after many efforts and much delay, could be procured in the City.

While the officers of the Rifle Guards were actually employed in the effort to procure the necessary munitions, the Mayor and some of the Aldermen repaired to the armory of the Light Guards, situated in the third story of the City Hall. The members of the Company were there assembled in force, and an appeal was made to the Captain to form and march out without delay. He also was without cartridges, but was told that the appearance of his company with full ranks and with determined front and with bayonets would be sufficient. The Captain thought otherwise, and declined to expose his company to the fury of the mob without cartridges. During all this time, were heard from below the ferocious sounds of the mob, the clatter of stones and other missiles, the rattle of broken glass and the crash of breaking blinds, shutters and doors.

After some delay cartridges were procured and the muskets were loaded, when about 24 men only fell into the ranks with shouldered arms. Again the Captain protested against exposing so small a force to the fury of the mob; he did not feel himself justified in so doing, but the reply to him was, that half of them would be sufficient if they were brave and true men. At the word, the men marched out, with the Captain and Aldermen Brooks and Carleton and myself at their head, but some of the number fell out of the ranks on the way down the stairs and through the crowd.

The Sheriff of the County preceded us in the march, and stepping out into the crowd, commanded the people in the name and by authority of the State to disperse, assuring them they would otherwise be fired upon. But he was answered only by jeers and savage brawls from the mob. The Sheriff repeated his command several times, and his voice was distinctly heard at the corner of Preble-street.

After the members of the Light Guards had taken up their position and faced to the front on Congress-street, the crowd was several times commanded by the Mayor also to disperse, with the assurance that otherwise they would be fired upon. The only reply were groans and howls and showers of stones. By these we were pelted incessantly, and several members of the Guards were struck and some of them badly hurt, while the missiles were falling around in every direction, in their rebound from the walls of the building. Again the Captain protested against this exposure of his men to the fury of the mob, and feared some of them would be killed, if the order were not given to fire. He was told that we all shared the danger alike, and after a little further delay, and another command to the crowd to disperse, which was received as all the others had been, the order was given to the Captain to fire by sections from the left. The order was repeated by the commander, and while the arms were at present, the Captain asked if he should fire! The reply was, "Wait a little." It was thought that the order to fire would terrify the mob, but the shower of missiles continued as before, with every expression of rage.

As soon as the men recovered arms without firing, they began to drop off from the left, two men, badly hurt, being carried off the ground, where they lay by their comrades, until not more than six or eight muskets remained. The Captain was assured, as he had been before in the armory, that we should be supported by the Rifle Guards, who were every moment expected. When our numbers were so greatly reduced, we filed off around the east end of the City Hall, away from the mob, and marched down Middle-street, towards the armory of the Rifle Guards. Near the foot of Free-street, we met that company marching up in double files, when we fell in, on the right, and the order was given to quicken the step.

At this moment Capt. Roberts informed me that his rifles were empty, and he had no bayonets; he had not been able to find either balls or caps to fit. I suggested this to the Captain of the Light Guards, and added that I should take the Rifle Guards into his armory and arm them with his muskets. Thither we accordingly repaired at a quick step.

On arriving at the armory, an attempt was made to throw difficulties in the way of our taking the muskets, but they were peremptorily demanded, and Capt. Roberts, of the Rifle Guards, immediately upon receiving the order, marched his men into the armory, and exchanged his rifles for the muskets. A further delay now occurred in procuring ammunition. A few cartridges were found, which were lying on the table, and a demand was made upon the Captain of the Light Guards for those which he may had. A few cartridges only were procured. In the meantime the roar of the mob, with the rattle and crash of missiles and the occasional report of pistol shots from the Police, came up in mingled confusion from below.

At this juncture, Alderman Libbey came into the armory from the street and said—if anything were to be done not a moment should be lost; that the Police could not hold out five minutes longer, but would fall a sacrifice to the fury of the mob. The Light Guards were then called out to join us, and two of them fell into our ranks with one or three other citizens who came forward and volunteered to take muskets, when we marched down, sending a warning of our coming.

We filed down the steps into Middle-street, and entered the doors of the Agency on that street, and one of the Guards was struck in the forehead and badly hurt as we entered. The voice of the infuriated mob outside and at the door on Congress-street, drowned every call or sound; nevertheless they were warned that they would be fired upon, and three or four volleys of four shots each were fired. The gas was then lighted in the store, by which the persons there were exposed to the missiles of the mob, and to protect the members of the Rifle Guards and the Police from being struck by them, they were drawn out of the building into Middle-street, the door being open, and the mob on Congress-street was warned that any person attempting to enter would be fired upon, the mob having broken open the doors, which they had been battering for more than two hours. The mob and the armed force maintained this attitude for a considerable time, an occasional stone being hurled through the building from Congress-street. But the greater part of the mob withdrew soon after, and the remainder were driven out of the streets by the bayonet. The firing of the Rifle Guard was at five minutes past 11 o'clock, and the building was attacked as early as 8½.

Information was brought to me by several persons that the mob had retired with loud threats, and with the intention of procuring arms and of returning to the conflict. Messengers were immediately dispatched in different directions, with instructions to visit the haunts and purlieus of the rioters, and to bring instant intelligence of any appearance of a new gathering; and in the meantime we hastily prepared for any further duty which might devolve upon us. But the scouts returned with the report that all was quiet.

Very soon after the firing from the building, the police made arrests of persons who had been active in the riot, and attempts at forcible rescue were made by the mob. One man, physically powerful, collected a squad of followers and waylaid three policemen who were taking a rioter to jail, but the police arrested him and dispersed his followers by exhibiting their pistols. I do not hesitate to characterize this mob as more determined and ferocious than any other by which this city was ever disgraced.

I learn from undoubted sources, that the mob spirit had been gathering form and force for a month before it broke out, and that it had been stimulated and fostered by men of influence whom we may be yet able to connect distinctly with it. The project had been known in this city early in May, in Boston two weeks before its execution, and it was spoken of in Saco, North Yarmouth, Gorham and Paris, on the morning of that day, as I am credibly informed.

The ringleader of the mob, who lost his life in it, was a strong and muscular man—a sailor, and had left Boston a day or two before to avoid an arrest; and I learn, on reliable authority, that he was engaged in the King riot in this city, about five years since. He engaged in this tumult deliberately, having spoken of it in the afternoon, and having refused the advice to keep away from it.

In conclusion I have only to add that all the members of the police, without exception, from the beginning to the end of the affair, were perfectly cool and collected, betraying no symptom of being flurried; and the same is true of the commander and all the members of the Rifle Guards. Everything on the part of the authorities which occurred under my notice was done with deliberation as well as with firmness and decision.

If that infuriated mob had accomplished their first object, they would have become mad on the liquors of the Agency, then, setting fire to the remainder, would have destroyed the City Hall, for that purpose was avowed—then none but God knows how far their passions would have carried them. I regarded it as the duty of the authorities to uphold the majesty of law, and to suppress, at any hazard, the ferocious mob which sought to overthrow law and order, and to let loose upon us all the horrors of anarchy and riot.

If the authorities had permitted themselves to have been overthrown and crushed by the mob, without employing all the power which the law had put into their hands for the suppression of tumults, they would have shown themselves to have been unworthy the confidence and respect of those who placed the government of the city in their hands.

NEAL DOW, Mayor.

Read. Attest: Wm. Boyd, City Clerk.

CITY OF PORTLAND,

In Board of Aldermen, June 11, 1855.

Ordered, That the report of the Mayor of the transactions of June 2, which has been read at this Board, be adopted and published as a true history of the occurrences of that day and night, and that it be entered on the city record.

Read and passed. Attest: Wm. Boyd, City Clerk.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Napoleon Diamond Snuff Box Sold.

Yesterday morning a large attendance of gentlemen convened in front of the City Hall to witness the sale of the magnificent Diamond Snuff Box, by Deputy Sheriff Vultee. It was started at $250, and after a succession of spirited bids was knocked down to John F. Bell & Co. at $800. The ornamentation consisted of the imperial crown and the N. on the lid.

Shoplifting.

Mary Ann Conley, an unmarried girl aged 21, without employ, was on Tuesday arrested and committed for trial on a charge of stealing a pair of ladies' undersleeves from Mr. Phillips, of No. 625 Broadway. On her person was also found two pairs of ladies' India rubber over-shoes, supposed to have been stolen.

Lodgers at the Fourteenth District Station-House.

On Tuesday night, up to 12 o'clock, the Fourteenth District Station-House had received in and accommodated eight women, five men and one child, making a total of fourteen persons, twelve of whom were Irish and two Germans.

Assault and Battery.

Thomas Brannagan, a coachman, a native of Ireland, was, at a late hour on Tuesday evening, arrested on a warrant, for an assault on the person of Patrick Cunningham, and was, after examination, held to bail by Justice Pearcy.

A Massive Casting.

The Globe Iron Works on Thirty-third street, yesterday turned out a casting weighing *eighty-eight thousand pounds*—the largest, we are told, ever effected in a single mass in this country. It is a plate of iron designed for some of the uses of the American Plate Glass Company.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Board of Aldermen.... Wednesday, June 13.

Isaac O. Barker, Esq., President, in the Chair.

REPORTS CONCURRED IN.

The following reports from the other Board were concurred in:

Of Committee on Sewers to build a sewer in Horatio-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River. Of same Committee to repeal the ordinance authorizing the construction of a receiving basin and culvert on the southwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fourth-streets. Of Committee on Public Health to fill sunken lots bounded by Forty-fifth and Forty-sixth streets, and Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Of same Committee to have alleys cleansed in rear of houses on Renwick and Hudson streets. Of Committee on Roads, to regulate, grade, &c., One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, One Hundred and Thirtieth, and One Hundred and Thirty-first streets, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River. Of Committee on streets to fill in, regulate, grade, &c., Gansevoort-street, to the grade line between Tenth and Thirteenth avenues.

OLD PAVEMENT OF GRAND AND FULTON STREETS.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies in answer to a resolution of inquiry as to the disposition made of the former pavement of Grand and Fulton streets, removed for the purpose of paving said streets with granite blocks. The stone and other material removed, it was stated had been transferred to the contractors by virtue of their contract. Referred to the Special Committee appointed to investigate the manner in which said contracts had been complied with.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Committee on Fire Department reported in favor of concurrence with the Board of Councilmen in the adoption of the ordinance for the better regulation of the firemen of the City of New-York. The report was laid on the table, and, with the ordinance, ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

Alderman Varian subsequently moved a reconsideration of the action taken on the above, which was carried, and the report and ordinance adopted. [illegible]

A resolution to build a new hose carriage for Hose Company No. 35 was concurred in.

After reference to their appropriate Committees of sundry reports from the Board of Councilmen, the Board adjourned till the first Monday in July, at 5 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

Daniel D. Conover, Esq., President, in the Chair.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Edmon Blankman, to be appointed Commissioner of Deeds. Of Jas. M. Laws, to be paid for loss of horse.

MAYOR WOOD'S PREROGATIVES.

Mr. Mason offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and laid over:

Whereas, By a resolution which originated in this Board, certain information was respectfully solicited of the Commissioners of Police, for the purpose solely of furnishing the Common Council a basis upon which to judge of the necessity for an addition to the Police Department, by ascertaining whether the present force was economically employed; and

Whereas, Said information was solicited in language entirely respectful and without conveying the slightest imputation upon the Board to whom the application was made; not asserting in the least remote degree the right to interfere in its action, but on the contrary admitting its supremacy by admitting ignorance of the matter inquired into; and

Whereas, Under the construction of His Honor the Mayor, in his communication to this Board accompanying the information solicited, it is not altogether impossible but that the Board of Commissioners of Police in the plenitude of their power have the exclusive right, (by implication, perhaps,) to add to or diminish the number in the Police Department; and

Whereas, This Board is not anxious to assume "doubtful powers" and thus embarrass itself in a multiplicity of matter not within the provision of its chartered prerogatives; and

Whereas, A Department of our City Government is willing to incur the risks of such responsibilities; therefore

Resolved, That the proposition to add thirty-two to the Police be indefinitely postponed.

Resolved, That the Mayor, in saying he recognized no authority in the Common Council to supervise his conduct in the discharge of his power to detail policemen, is doubtless correct, so far as it concerns his conception of his own personal affairs, but that assertion is not warranted by any action of this Board, nor is it in unison with the Republican ideas of a Republican people, in whom is vested the supreme supervision of all officials, not excepting the Mayor of the City of New-York.

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

To request the Second-avenue Railroad Company to raise their track in Allen, between Broome and Rivington streets, and repair the street. To fill up and fence lot No. 36 Laurens-street.

RESOLUTION ADOPTED.

To inquire whether the Inspector of the grading of Seventy-ninth-street, has received his pay since the stoppage of the work. To repair the water-pipes, and make the necessary alteration, now in use in the City Hall.

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

To have gas lamps placed near the Free Academy on Lexington-avenue. To take the necessary legal proceedings to close Bloomingdale-square.

REPORTS REFERRED.

In favor of placing lamps and gas in front of sundry churches; in favor of flagging Fifty-first-street between Fourth and Fifth avenues; in favor of grading Eighty-ninth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The question of concurring with the Board of Aldermen, appropriating $4,000 for celebrating the Fourth of July, with a proviso against spending any money for eating and drinking, came up and created a lively discussion. It was however concurred in by a vote of 38 to 12.

Several other papers were advanced a stage by reference to the Committee of the Whole, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday afternoon, pursuant to adjournment, and was organized by calling Nathan C. Ely, Esq., to the Chair. Neither His Honor the Mayor or the Recorder being present, no business was transacted, except reference to their appropriate Committee of bills submitted by sundry Policemen for traveling expenses. The Board adjourned to the first Monday in July.

A Baggage-Master in Trouble.

Abraham A. Schanck, a young man about twenty years of age, and baggage-master on board of the steamboat *Armenia*, plying between this City and Albany, was arrested yesterday on the complaint of John S. Haskin, Corporation Attorney, on the charge of grand larceny. Mr. Haskin was bound for Albany last Saturday, and took passage on the steamboat *Armenia*. He and the baggage-master quarrelled on the way up. He alleges that he was told by the baggage-master that he would regret this quarrel. The luggage which should have gone to Albany was left at Catskill, and never reached Albany. He discovered where the luggage was on his way home, and now makes the complaint that there was an attempt of grand larceny on the part of the baggage-master. The accused was held to bail by Justice Connolly.

Cheery and Chirk Yet.

Grant Thorburn, aged 82 years and 3 months, writes of his wife:

"She has been a Temperance member for twenty years. It is two years on the 12th inst. since we were married. The honeymoon is still in the ascendant. The shadow of a cloud has never crossed its disk. By reading the account of my visit to Jenny Lind, as published in the *Sun*, and other of my writings, God was preparing her heart to give me her hand some years before we saw one another face to face. I feel as well as I did in my 40th year.

House Thief.

A thief named George Pottar was brought before Justice Wood at the Third District Police Court, charged with entering the dwelling house of Robert Cowan, No. 259 Fourteenth-street, and helping himself to some things in the domestic line. The family were absent at the time the theft was attempted, but the police observed him and took him into custody. He was committed to answer by the magistrate.

Shop Thief.

Peter Clark, a promising b'hoy, was detected yesterday attempting to steal a quantity of chain and other heavy material, valued at $75, from the store of Mr. Peter Voorhies, No 152 West Thirty-fourth-street. He was brought before Justice Wood, and held to answer.

Another House Thief.

William Closey, a lad, was caught yesterday, in the house of Mr. Witka, No. 138 Essex-street, attempting to help himself to the movable valuables of the house. The rogue had effected his entrance by means of false keys. The accused was committed to answer by Justice Wood.

A Woman Threatening to Shoot.

Mary Stewart, a well known woman of the town, was arrested yesterday on the charge of threatening to shoot a man who had been attempting to rescue his brother from her den. It seems the young man had been brought up under the protectorship of an aunt, but coming to age he left her guardianship and took up with this prostitute. The brother had gone to her house for the purpose of persuading him to give up her company. Mary becoming enraged came out with a loaded pistol and threatened to blow his brains out. She was committed for examination.

A Boy Shot.

Yesterday afternoon, while a boy named Wm. Carter, aged nine years, living at No. 2 Pelham-street, was playing with a loaded pistol, it discharged, the charge entering the left hand, mutilating it in a shocking manner. He was removed to the office of Dr. T. D. Andrews for surgical treatment. The Doctor considers the wound of a dangerous character.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR.... Thursday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 17, 21 to 28.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 101, 16, 109, 96, 134, 142, 143, 90, 9, 45, 50, 51, 98, 124, 126, 94, 104.

Supreme Court—Circuit—Part I.—Nos. 2, 99 to 112. Part II—Nos. 1647, 1707, 31, 71, 116 to 125.

Superior Court.—Nos. 424, 345, 96, 325, 909, 988, 2801, 247, 600, 1017, 1094, 1029, 1066½, 348, 806, 533, 920, 598, 1039, 1069, 766, 194, 844, 211, 212, 917, 819, 2, 731, 770, 864, 280, 1020, 301, 63, 621, 104, 657, 706, 864.

Common Pleas.—Part I.—Nos. 740, 167, 694, 749, 874, 674, 283, 471, 960 to 964, 1077, 170. Part II—Nos. 946 to 959½.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—June 13.

The following decision was this morning rendered by Judge Nelson. The case was argued before him on the 16th of May last.

The decision in the District Court was rendered by Judge Ingersoll, who dismissed the libel.

TOWAGE—TUG—SUNKEN VESSEL IN RIVER—LIABILITY OF TUG.

John Burt & Robert Hinkson, appellants, vs. The Steamboat Swan.

Nelson, J.—This libel was filed to recover damages for the loss of the schooner *H. N. Day*, and her cargo, which vessel was damaged and sunk on the Raritan River, New-Jersey, in the night of the 6th November, 1850, some four miles below New-Brunswick, having run against a sunken canal-boat lying in the bed of the river, while on her way to Brooklyn, N. Y. The canal-boat was so far under water that persons navigating the river at night were unable to see where she lay.

The steam-tug *Swan*, belonging to the claimants, left New-Brunswick on the same evening with the *H. N. Day*, but some hours before her, for the City of New-York, with six canal-boats and barges in tow, laden with coal and other articles; and while proceeding down the river, met the propeller *Erie* coming up, which came in collision with one of the canal-boats with such violence that she immediately bilged and sunk. The collision was owing to the negligence and carelessness of the propeller, and without any fault on the part of the tug.

The canal boat thus sunken was the one upon which the *H. N. Day*, the vessel of the libelants, ran a few hours afterwards, and which occasioned the loss complained of in the libel. The captain and crew of the canal boat were on board during the navigation of the tow, and at the time of the collision by the propeller, but were under the orders and direction of the master of the tug. According to the terms of the contract entered into by the master of the tug before the canal boat was taken in tow, she was to be towed at the risk of the owners. After the collision the captain and crew went on board the propeller and returned to New-Brunswick.

The ground upon which the libelants seek to recover for the loss of the schooner and cargo, occasioned by the vessel running upon this sunken canal boat, is the negligence and want of care on the part of the tug in not placing a buoy or boat at the place with a light, or in some other way giving reasonable warning of the danger to vessels navigating the river.

The Court below dismissed the libel, holding that no such duty, under the circumstances, was imposed upon the tug; and in this opinion we are inclined to concur.

The case concedes that the canal boat was separated from the tug, and sunk without any fault on her part, and was wholly occasioned by the wrongful act of the propeller. The tug, therefore, was not responsible for the act of sinking the boat, and, of course, not for the loss of the boat itself or cargo. If the owner chose to abandon the boat and look to the wrong doer for the entire loss, he could look only to the propeller. That was a question exclusively between those parties. No duty attached to the tug in respect to it.

The right of property in the boat still remained in the owners after she was sunk, and they might in their discretion immediately have taken the proper measures to raise and repair her, or, if they elected to abandon her, and look to the colliding vessel for damages, the owners of that vessel might, if they deemed it better for their interest, to the misfortune that had occurred, assume the responsibility and expense of raising her. In the case of a collision, which results in the sinking of the injured vessel, there is oftentimes great difficulty in arriving at the actual damages sustained in the absence of any effort to raise her. She may have been so broken, and submerged, as to render any effort to restore her hopeless, and thus the entire loss of vessel and cargo would be the measure of damages. She may also be in such a situation, as to be recovered from her sunken condition at an expense that would diminish the extent of the loss otherwise occurring. In such a case, the value of the vessel would not be the measure of damages to be awarded; but the measure would be the expense of the raising of the vessel, and the repairs, together with reasonable compensation for loss of use in the meantime. And, where the sunken vessel is abandoned by the owners, with the design of looking to the colliding vessel for the whole value, it may sometimes be for the interest of the owners responsible to admit their responsibility as claimed, and take measures to raise and repair the vessel for their own benefit. At all events, this is a right I think properly belonging to them, if they choose to assert it.

As we have already stated, therefore, the right of property in the sunken canal boat was still in the original owners, or if they chose to abandon it, the right might be exercised by the party responsible for the loss, which in this case was the propeller. In no event had the tug any interest in the matter.

Then, which of these parties was under obligation to place a light at the point of obstruction on the river, occasioned by the sinking of the boat, if any one of them? Upon general principles, the duty would seem naturally to belong either to the proprietor of the boat, or to the party guilty of the wrong in sinking it in the public highway. Whether it would devolve upon either, it is unnecessary to determine in this case. The case of Rex vs. Watts, (2 Esp. N. P. R. 675,) raises a doubt as to the duty of the owner under the circumstances stated. The Court there held, that the owner of a vessel sunk in a navigable river by misfortune, or inevitable accident without his fault, was not liable to an indictment for a public nuisance for not removing the obstruction. This decision necessarily excludes the idea of any duty resting upon the owner in such a case to remove his sunken vessel; and raises, at least, a pretty strong implication, that he would not be bound to take any other measure of precaution to prevent the injurious effect of it upon the navigation.

Whether the injury to the libelants' schooner, in running upon the sunken boat, was not a consequence too remote, as resulting from the collision, to charge the vessel in fault in that transaction, is a question upon which much might be said, and which we do not intend to determine.

But be all this as it may, we are satisfied that the tug in this case cannot be charged with the injury upon any sound or consistent principle. Her owners had no other interest in or control over the canal-boat than what arose out of the contract to tow her to the place of destination. When they had discharged that duty their obligations ceased. This is especially so in the case where the captain and crew of the tow accompanied her in the navigation. On the termination of that contract the control and disposition of the boat belonged exclusively to the captain, as she was no longer subject to the orders or direction of the master of the tug. It is difficult to see where the responsibility of the owners of the tug would cease, if carried beyond the scope and limit of their contract. There can be no hardship as it respects third persons or the public in confining it to this limit, for, on the termination of the contract, and the consequent responsibility of the owners of the tug, that of the owners of the tow begins, or, rather, in judgment of law, is resumed, the power over it by virtue of the contract for towing having ceased.

It is said the owners of the tug should be held responsible for the obstruction in this case, as they were instrumental in producing it, having towed the boat to the place where she was sunk. But, this was an act not only lawful in itself, but an act procured by the owners of the canal boat. There is nothing, therefore, in this circumstance that can, upon any consistent reasoning, shift the responsibility from the owners of the boat to those of the tug. But, the true answer to this suggestion is, that the circumstance of the boat's being on the river at the place where she was run into and sunk, was the fault of no one. She had a right to be there. And we may add, also, as admitted by the facts of the case, it was no fault of either of these parties that she was at the bottom of the river. That was the fault of the vessel that ran her down.

The argument that would prove the tug liable in this case to place lights at the place of the sunken boat to warn vessels of the danger, it seems to us, must be carried the length of making her responsible for raising the boat, and removing the obstruction. For, we do not see how that duty is to be distinguished from the one claimed of keeping up lights or some other notice of the danger, so long as the obstruction continues. This duty, as to lights, can be maintained only upon the idea that the tug is responsible for the obstruction.

We cannot think her thus responsible, where she is neither the owner of the thing constituting the obstruction, nor in any way in fault in placing it there.

Decree below affirmed.

For appellants—Mr. J. E. Whiting and Mr. W. Q. Morton; for appellees—Mr. C. Livingston.

DEMURRAGE—COLLISION.

Caleb T. Curtis vs. The Steamship Philadelphia.—The only question in this case was as to the liability of the steamship to pay for the detention of the vessel while being repaired, after a collision with the steamship; and the papers being read this morning, Judge Nelson considered that the decree of the Court below was correct, and affirmed it.

For libelant—Mr. Goddard; for appellants—Mr. Stoughton and Messrs. Brown, Hall & Vanderpool.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—June 12.

Before Judge Betts.

CRIMINAL BUSINESS.

William Lanford, a seaman on board the ship *William Tapscott*, who was put on trial some days since, charged with an assault with a knife upon the mate, and in whose case the Jury failed to agree, was put upon trial a second time this morning. Mr. Barnaby appeared for the accused, and the Jury this time brought in a verdict of Not Guilty.

Henry Williams was then put on trial, charged with passing counterfeit money. The accused having no counsel, the Court assigned Mr. Barnaby to defend him. The Jury found a verdict of Guilty.

Wednesday, June 13.

John O'Donnell, this morning, was put on trial charged with passing counterfeit money. Mr. Spencer appeared for the prisoner, who was acquitted, it appearing that the coin which he was charged with passing was not in the likeness and similitude of the coin of the United States.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

James Harper et al. vs. The Poughkeepsie Insurance Company.—This case came on trial yesterday, before Justice Roosevelt, without a jury. It was finally decided that judgment should be entered for the plaintiff for $6,463 50, the full amount claimed, subject to the opinion of Court at General Term.

The cases of the same plaintiff against the National Protective and the Empire State Insurance Companies were decided in the same manner.

Before Hon. Justice Morris.

Carrie vs. Thompson, et al.—This case has been on trial for nearly four weeks. The facts were reported in the Times of May 25. On Tuesday the Judge charged the Jury, who, at about 5½ o'clock retired. His Honor waited for some hours for the verdict, but the Jury not being able to agree, he left. The Jury were kept together all night, and on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, were again brought before his Honor, when it appearing that they could not agree on any verdict, they were discharged.

There will probably be a new trial, and another month's time occupied in settling this case.

For plaintiff, [illegible] Jordan and William Borse; for defendant, C. W. Sandford and Charles O'Conor.

Before Hon. Justice [illegible].

Ames vs. Crosby.—In this case the plaintiff sues to recover the sum of $1,101 78, for work, labor &c. It appears that Johnson & Co. [illegible] of a traveling [illegible] Joseph Crosby, and [illegible] of the debt. The plaintiff, in this action [illegible] that Johnson & Co. were indebted to him [illegible] for services, &c., [illegible] He also claims that the various claims have been assigned to him. He claims that by the assignment [illegible] to the defendant, he became liable for the debts [illegible] The defendant merely makes a denial. Verdict for plaintiff for $800.

For plaintiff, D. R. Taylor; for defendant, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Cowles and Clerke.

DECISIONS—COMMISSIONS OF CO-EXECUTORS—HOW APPORTIONED.

White vs. Bulloch.—The plaintiff and defendant were the executors of the will of John H. [illegible] deceased.

The plaintiff sued for one half of the commissions allowed by the Surrogate on the final settlement of the affairs of the deceased, contending that he was entitled to an equal half of the commissions; and the defendant, that the plaintiff had rendered no services, except a joint [illegible] and so was entitled to commissions only on [illegible]

The plaintiff produced the decree of the Surrogate on the final accounting. Two executors were debited with $121, and that they were allowed $121 by payments towards funeral expenses. This was charged and credited to both executors.

It was also declared that the rest of the moneys received, amounting to $10,000 [illegible] except the above $121, were received by and debited to Bulloch alone, and not jointly by him and his co-executor.

The payments also amounting to $4,[illegible] except this sum of $121, were made by, and credited to Bulloch alone, and he alone was ordered to pay [illegible] of the property remaining after payment of the debts, and all the commissions thereon were ordered by the Surrogate to be paid to him—the inventoried effects of the personal estate.

Mitchell, J.—It was a matter within the jurisdiction of the Surrogate, on the final settlement of the estate, to find what each executor was debited and credited for, also their joint responsibility, in order to determine what each was liable for.

Where there are two executors to an estate, the inactive one will not be held accountable for the acts of his active co-executor, if he has reason to believe that the latter is acting prudently, and according to law, and the Surrogate was therefore bound to see whether one or both were accountable.

He found that Bulloch had received and paid out all the moneys of the estate, except $121, which was received by and debited to both executors, and he was consequently made liable for the money thus received. The accounts, if admissible as evidence, would only indicate what moneys were received and what paid out for the estate, but not the liability of executors.

In the trial of the case the Judge charged the Jury substantially in accordance with the decree of the Surrogate, but refused to charge that an executor is always accountable for money received by his co-executor, if he aids or assents to its being received by his co-executor, or it is in his power to prevent the executor receiving it.

This proposition he thought too broad, and we agree with his opinion, for it would make an executor liable if he had it in his power to prevent the co-executor receiving money, if he did not prevent it, although he should have no reason to believe that the co-executor was not acting in good faith in receiving it, and would not faithfully keep it for the estate.

The act of 1849, ch. 166, requires the Surrogate to apportion the Commissions among the executors, according to the services rendered by them respectively. The apportionment is not determined, as in cases of partnership, by positive agreement as to the shares of each, but by rules of equity. These rules would never favor the one who neglected the estate, and give him a bounty out of the compensation earned by the other.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Justice Hoffman.

Milbank et al. vs. Dennistoun, et al.—This was an action of assumpsit, under the old practice, brought in the October term of this Court, in 1849, before the late Judge Sandford, to recover from the defendants, who are the well-known commission-house of Dennistoun, Wood & Company, in Liverpool, damages for the sale of five thousand bales of cotton, in alleged violation of duty.

The case is now on trial for the fourth time. A new trial having been ordered once, and the Jury not being able to agree the other two times. The action was commenced in June, 1847, and the plaintiffs, who are a large mercantile house in this City, allege that on June 8, 1846, they shipped to Liverpool five thousand barrels of flour valued at $25,000, to be sold by the defendants on commission, which was received July 16. They also directed the defendants not to dispose of the same, until they should express to them by letters, to be dispatched by the steamship *Caledonia*, their wishes in this behalf, unless twenty-two shillings sterling, in bond, should be obtained per barrel. Although the plaintiffs expressed their wishes to the defendants according to this arrangement, by a letter received by the latter on July 8, in which they directed that their flour should not be sold until the operation of the new Corn law, then before Parliament, should have produced its results, unless the twenty-two shillings per barrel could be got, or they should deem it for the plaintiffs' interest to sell, the defendants nevertheless sold the flour early in August at twenty-one shillings and sixpence per barrel.

The plaintiffs allege that they thereby violated their instructions and duty, because the operations of the new Corn law had not then produced its results, according to the meaning of the plaintiffs' orders. They further charge that the defendants were guilty of careless and negligent conduct, and by effecting a premature sale, prevented the plaintiffs from disposing of their flour at thirty shillings a barrel, to which price it subsequently rose, and which could have been obtained, if the defendants had waited until August 19, when the plaintiffs' orders to sell reached them. For such neglect and violation of duty the plaintiffs claim $20,000 damages.

In support of their allegations, the plaintiffs produced the correspondence carried on between the two houses on the subject of the sale of the flour, which consisted of many of the weekly circulars of the Liverpool houses, detailing the state of the markets with regard to breadstuffs, on the authority of which, in some measure, they determination to sell would be supposed to be based. The plaintiffs insist that it is apparent from this evidence that the defendants exhibited a want of faith and good reasonable discretion, in selling their flour when the market was at its very lowest state. They also introduce the circular, dated immediately previous to the sale, having indicated the failure of the potato crop in Ireland, in consequence of which breadstuffs rose very considerably afterwards, it was highly imprudent to dispose of flour at that moment, instead of waiting a few days.

The defendants, in their answer, make a general denial of the main facts in the case.

On the trial they offered evidence, mostly taken in Liverpool on commission, to show that reasonable discretion was shown by them in effecting the sale of the flour, most of which arrived in a sour state, and that its value would have rapidly depreciated if kept longer in store, so that it would probably have sold for less money, after the lapse of a few days, than when actually disposed of.

They further contended that the abundant harvest of that year had given them reason to suppose that all grain imported into England during that season would depreciate in value, unless at once disposed of, and that the failure of the potato crop in Ireland was something that was not, and could not have been anticipated by them. For this reason they had sold the flour.

Yesterday the Judge charged the Jury who then retired. After waiting some time the Court ordered them to bring in a sealed verdict to-morrow morning.

For plaintiffs, C. Pierrepont and Jas. T. Brady. For defendants, Foster and Thompson, and M. S. Bidwell.

The Chemical Bank Forgery—Trial of Lyman Cole Suddenly Terminated—The Contempt Case.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—June 13.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday, at the opening of Court, the Recorder, addressing the District Attorney, said that he had received a note from Mr. Jordan, Cole's senior counsel, stating that it would be impossible for him to be in attendance before Thursday. The Recorder observed that this continued delay must necessarily be prejudicial to the prisoner, as the Jury, not having heard a word of evidence, could not avoid having their minds influenced by the remarks of other parties, especially as the case was attracting a great deal of public attention.

The District Attorney, in reply, proposed to withdraw a Juror, so that the trial might, for the present, come to an end. He would state to the Court that it was not his intention to try Cole again upon the same indictment; but he would try him on a kindred indictment.

Mr. Busteed rose to object, on behalf of Cole, to the suspension of the trial. As there was no motion before the Court, the Recorder refused to hear him. Mr. Busteed still persevered in his efforts to be heard, when the Recorder ordered him to take his seat.

In reply to Mr. Busteed, the District Attorney said that the new indictment against Cole would relate to the Chemical Bank forgery. He could not say whether it would be tried during the present term, or not.

Mr. Busteed then asked the Court if it would hear him in answer to the District Attorney's interrogatories.

The Recorder asked him if they were filed. Mr. Busteed replied that they were not. The Recorder said he would not hear the answer till the interrogatories were filed. Mr. Busteed observed that he had understood the answers would be heard at the end of Cole's trial. The Recorder named Saturday, as the day on which he would hear the answers. Mr. Busteed said he should be out of town on Saturday. The Recorder then named Monday. Mr. Busteed said he would give notice to the District Attorney on which of the days named by the Court he would be ready to attend.

There being no other cases ready for trial, the Court adjourned.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Two unimportant cases were tried before his Honor Judge Stuart, yesterday, in the Court of Special Sessions.

John Dillon was tried for a [illegible] with intent to take the life of Daniel [illegible] of May last. The Jury could not agree, and the prisoner was remanded.

John Glancy, charged with being concerned in the theft of some old rope, valued at $10, was convicted.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1855.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the [illegible] matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Twelve Shillings a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Three Copies for Five Dollars—Five Copies for Eight Dollars—Twenty Copies for Twenty Dollars—Twenty-Five Copies to one address.

[illegible] FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] every Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] each copies.

[illegible] Times has a regular circulation of over [illegible] as a medium for business and general advertising is not surpassed by any City journal.

[illegible] Office, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The News by the Atlantic.

The intelligence by the *Atlantic* is of unusual and stirring interest—the news from the Crimea being of a decidedly warlike character. The allied fleets have taken unopposed possession of Kertch. They bombarded the forts of Arabat on the southwest corner of the Sea of Azoff, which sea contains now but a single Russian steamer, the other having been destroyed partly by the Allies and partly by the Russians themselves. More than one hundred merchantmen shared the same fate. The Allies conquer, in fact, nothing but ruins and wrecks,—the Russians, true to their ancient tactics, destroying whatever they cannot save. The progress of the Allies is, however, not the less real. By the possession of Arabat, which lies at the foot of the road that runs along the putrid sea to the Crimea, they will have restricted the Russian communications between the Peninsula and the Empire to the only outlet in their hands—the neckland of Perekop. If this should fall into the hands of OMAR PACHA, they will be shut up as effectually as any rat in a trap.

The Allies have had some bloody engagements also, before Sebastopol. General PELISSIER announces that he has put *hors de combat* some 6,000 Russians. GORTSCHAKOFF admits a loss of 2,500 men, but says that the French were repulsed. We need further information respecting these statements. PELISSIER shows, at all events, a great deal of activity. That he will triumph or perish seems to be clear. The Cholera, which had begun to rage in the camp, must have credit among the inducements to activity. The river Tchernaya has been given up by the Russians, but *the heights* that command that river and its valley are strongly fortified, and inaccessible except on two points. So PELISSIER's dispatch, pretending to a possession of the Tchernaya *line*, must be taken *cum grano salis*. Negotiations seem to have been given up for the moment, and Austria's bad humor is evident from a circular note of Count BUOL, who deprecates the publication of the protocols while the conferences are not yet closed. The Allies seem to have given up their hopes of active assistance from Austria, but they do not seem to press her into action. So she will keep to her neutrality, unless pressed by Russia to declare herself—a case not impossible, but not very imminent—at least, until Russia shall have suffered some terrible loss.

Spain is once more in intense excitement. The Carlists have risen, having first bribed a few soldiers to do so. They will be crushed, no doubt. ESPARTERO has asked for and will receive full powers from the Cortes to save the country. Democracy will help him in that work. Those "full powers" to imprison, hang, shoot, suppress newspapers, &c., are, however, weapons that ought to be withdrawn from the hands of a Government as soon as the danger has passed over, because they may, on some future day, be turned against liberty. The Pope's Nuncio was preparing to leave Madrid and to protest against the sale of Church property. The miraculous tears of the crying picture were of no avail. Excommunications will be of still less, but we should like to see that experiment and its effect in the middle of the Nineteenth Century.

Sardinia is menaced with the same chastisement, but the legislators of Turin seem to have little dread of the thunderbolts of the Vatican.

The King of Portugal and his brother are in Paris. VICTORIA is also expected there very soon, with the Lord Mayor as her *avant-courier*. Some signs of discontent and even partial riots for bread having manifested themselves in the *faubourgs*, NAPOLEON III. gives the *ouvriers* a free admission, once a week, on Sundays, to the Exhibition; so the number of visitors, generally below 10,000, rose last Sunday above 100,000—a small number, after all, considering the *cheapness* of the admission. We remark in almost all the English papers, expressions of solicitude respecting the growing spirit of discontent in Paris.

The administrative reform movement in England is spreading more and more. Meetings are held in all the towns.

VESUVIUS is calm again. Its rage ruined some small farm-houses, a few cottages of the rich and the poor, and now all is quiet again, and King BOMBA goes—as tourists will go—to see the scene of such tremendous convulsions. And then the cottages will be rebuilt on the very same spots where they stood, and so it will go on until the next eruption. Were we talking of Vesuvius or the Eastern war?

New-Hampshire.

The House of Representatives in New-Hampshire yesterday elected JOHN P. HALE to the United States Senate for the short term, and JAMES BELL for the long term. The Senate will probably concur to-day or to-morrow. This is another thorough and complete triumph of the anti-Nebraska sentiment; it occurs too, in that State which has hitherto been deemed most reliable for the slave-holding interest.

The Capture of Kertch.

The most important intelligence received from the Crimea since the landing of the Allied army at Eupatoria, and the subsequent battle of the Alma, is that brought yesterday by the *Atlantic*. Though very meagre in their details, the telegraphic dispatches announcing the capture of Kertch are decisive. Should they prove true—and we have no reason to suppose otherwise—the Allies have certainly gained some remarkable advantages. The importance to either of the belligerent parties of the peninsula of Kertch is apparent at a glance. It commands the Straits of Yenikale, and as a consequence the Sea of Azoff, the possession of which will enable the Allies to blockade successfully this last approach to the Russian dominions.

Kertch, it is well known, has been the principal source whence the Russians in the Crimea have, during the past Winter, so miraculously obtained their supplies. This source has now been entirely cut off, without the loss of a man to the invading army; and in whatever light it is regarded, the expedition must be considered as an advantageous and successful move. It may be urged that if Kertch was a place of strategic importance, why was it not defended by the Russians with their wonted skill and energy? The argument is worthy of consideration; but when we remember that, with the loss of the Sea of Azoff, the Russians have also been deprived of one hundred ships, including four vessels of war, and immense stores of provisions, no other conclusion can be arrived at from the facts before us, than that they have been unable to keep the Peninsula.

The advantages which the possession of Kertch gave to the Russians have now been transferred to the Allies; and with this addition, that the latter, having command of the Black Sea, will be enabled to make Kertch a depôt whence they can obtain provisions for their army in a very brief space of time. The Russians, on the other hand, will be obliged for the future to transport their provisions by land from the interior, and the difficulty of victualing an army of 200,000 men by such means would seem to be insurmountable. Time, however, will show whether the Russian Generals can draw yet further from their hidden resources, and astonish the world by overcoming even these obstacles.

Another important feature in the news from the Crimea is, that LIPRANDI has been forced to abandon the line of the Tchernaya, and that the Allies, now in possession of the River, are plentifully supplied with water—the want of which was seriously felt as the heat of Summer increased. This event is looked upon by the French and English Journals as a favorable opening of the new campaign, and a promise of future triumphs in the field. But when we mark the slight resistance offered by the Russians, as well in the affair at Kertch as in that of the Tchernaya, we believe that some explanation is yet to be made, some mystery to be revealed, will enlighten us further on such a line of tactics, so contrary to all their antecedents. The accounts received by this mail from the seat of war would seem to give some credit to the rumor current in London and Paris, that the Czar also intends opening a new campaign—that he is about to withdraw his forces from the Crimea, attack Turkey again from the Principalities, and leave Sebastopol to *its fate*.

A Post-Office Panic.

Ever since our earliest recollections, which run back to the later years of the postal dynasty of REUBEN J. MORGAN, the Post-Office has been an unceasing subject of complaint, on account of its irregularities, its irresponsible manner of performing one of the most important functions of the Government, and the daily inconveniences inflicted upon all classes of the people by its short-comings. A disaster to the army or navy, the misconduct of our foreign affairs, or a default in the treasury, would not be personally felt by any one of us. Nobody's night's rest would be broken by it; nobody's note would lie over in consequence; there would be no hard thoughts stirred up between intimate friends living at a distance from each other, nor any of the innumerable evils and inconveniences caused, which are entailed upon the community by the delay of a mail, or the inefficiency or dishonesty of a Post-Office official. Notwithstanding the great importance of the Post-Office to the immediate welfare, happiness and convenience of the people, it is just that Department of the Government which has always been regarded as the least important, and the head of it is almost always the weakest member of the President's Cabinet; and, in fact, it was not until the time of General JACKSON that he was thought to be of sufficient importance to be admitted into the Cabinet at all. Some of the very worst and most inefficient men that have been connected with the National Government have been placed at the head of the Post-Office Department, and the only man of first-rate ability who has occupied that post was AMOS KENDALL. As a matter of course, the Department has always been mismanaged, and a good many sensible men have doubted whether the benefits arising from the Post-Office monopoly were not more than overbalanced by the evils which seem to be inherent in the very nature of the institution; and if it were not for the political importance of the office to the party in power, we doubt if any Administration would make any objection to its entire abolition.

Since the establishment of private Express companies, and the telegraphic lines of communication with all parts of the country, the Post-office, in fact, has become an almost useless appendage to the Government; and if it were not for its monopolizing privileges, it would become the costly and burdensome for the nation to support. Recent disclosures of the abuses of the Post-Office, occasioned by the arrest of the Deputy Postmaster in New-Orleans for robbing the mails, have caused public attention to be directed to this subject, and created almost a panic through apprehension for the safety of our letters after they have been deposited in the mail bags. The public have been startled to learn that Post-Office agents have been furnished with keys to the mail bags, and have been permitted by the head of the Department not only to open the mails at their pleasure and examine the contents, but also to open letters, when they thought it necessary to do so. It seems that a Postmaster at the South, having a suspicion that one of his townsmen was in the habit of corresponding with improper people, took the liberty of opening one of his letters, and discovering Abolitionism in it, sent it to the newspaper and had it published, without reflecting that the act would convict him of mail robbery. The Government, however, sanctioned the act by not removing him from his office. This strange affair happened in the State of Mississippi, and the excuse of the Postmaster for opening the letter was, that it had been dropped into the letter box without any direction, and that he opened it to discover where it should be sent; and, having read it and found out its treasonable contents, he gave it to the public to expose the character of the writer. It seems that the head of the Post-Office had not the subtlety of reasoning power to enable him to distinguish between the guilt of the letter-writer and the honesty of his deputy, and so allowed him to retain his responsible position.

According to the testimony of mail agents who were lately examined in New-Orleans, the Government does not actually authorize them to open letters, but rather likes the practice when any political intelligence of an important nature can be gained by it. Mr. GEORGE WHITMAN, a mail agent, gave the interesting information that he had consulted the Department in regard to the opening of letters, and that they did not approve of it, "*but they wanted it.*" The Department, it seems from the testimony of this official, does not give any special authority to agents to open letters "to learn the secrets of politicians," but the Department "winks at it."

Politicians will doubtless profit by these revelations of Post-Office management, and be more guarded in their communications hereafter, when entrusting them to the tender care of mail agents. If such practices are "winked at" at the South, they are probably treated with similar leniency at the North; but looking at the stringency of the law in respect to violations of the mail, we do not see how these winked-at employés of the Postmaster General are to escape the punishment which their prying practices subject them to. Judge MCCALEB, in his charge to the Grand Jury of New-Orleans, said with great propriety:

"The law, gentlemen, draws no distinction between individuals, and I have no hesitation in saying that the moment that an agent of the Post Office Department, or any other person, dares to violate the sanctity of private correspondence, by opening a letter once entrusted to the custody of a Post-Office, no matter for what purpose, he is guilty of an offence in the eye of the law, and renders himself subject to the penalties which that law has prescribed. It would be strange indeed if any person should, under the pretext or for the purpose of detecting a crime, be permitted to perpetrate with impunity another crime equally infamous and equally forbidden by the law."

In consequence of Judge MCCALEB's charge, and the disclosures made by Mr. WHITMAN, warrants were issued for the arrest of the latter gentleman, and for Mr. D. P. BLAIR, another mail agent. Mr. WHITMAN happened to be out of the way, but Mr. BLAIR was arrested for opening letters contrary to the laws of the United States, and gave bail for his appearance before the Grand Jury. The real culprit in the case, however, is not Mr. BLAIR nor Mr. WHITMAN, nor any other employé of the Post-Office, but the head of the Department himself, or whoever he may be who "winks at" such outrages.

The Post-Office might be made a most beneficent institution; but, as it is now managed, it is a costly incumbrance upon the Government, a source of unimaginable political corruption, and an obstacle to private enterprise. Bad as it must of necessity be, while used as a political machine for the benefit of the party in power, and as a means of taxing the private correspondence of the people for the cost of conveying public documents and the letters of members of Congress and Government officials, it might still be rendered of much greater benefit to the nation by the adoption of the English system of orders, which would insure the safe transmission of money, and by greater facilities of delivery in the larger towns and cities of the Union.

The Post-Office difficulties in New-Orleans have happened in a good time to attract the attention of the public to abuses which have long existed in the Department, and the Government should take steps to clear itself of the imputation of such charges as were implied by the confessions of its authorized agents.

☞ The Know-Nothings at Philadelphia, it will be seen, make haste very slowly. Yesterday was spent in vain attempts to come to some agreement on the Slavery question. One proposition, according to our correspondent, was to *ignore* the subject altogether. That might possibly answer the purpose in Convention, but it would hardly answer at the polls. The Convention seems to be sensible of this fact, and does not, therefore, regard the scheme with special favor. After an exciting night session on the platform our correspondent states that the majority (Pro-Slavery) report has been carried.

Meantime, a Convention of *Know-Somethings* is in session at Cleveland. It is composed of those in various States who were driven from the Know-Nothing ranks by the ultra, proscriptive, Pro-Slavery Third Degree movements of the party during the last Winter. This new organization will create a powerful diversion in the ranks in several of the most important States. We have by telegraph a brief summary of the first day's proceedings of this Convention.

Neal Dow's Defence.

In another column will be found a communication from the Mayor of Portland to the Common Council, in explanation and defence of his course, in ordering the military to fire upon the mob. While it presents a stronger picture of the violence of the assembled crowd than we have elsewhere seen, we confess it does not change the opinion we have already expressed of the Mayor's action on the occasion. We do not find in it any conclusive and satisfactory evidence that the passions of the mob had risen to such a height as to justify the discharge of firearms upon them. Indeed Mr. Dow bases his justification in good degree upon the averment, that he had "learnt from undoubted sources that the mob spirit had been gathering form and force for a month before it broke out," and that, "if that infuriated mob had accomplished their first object, they would have become mad on the liquors of the agency, then setting fire to the remainder, would have destroyed the City Hall—for that purpose was avowed—then none but God can know how far their passions would have driven them."

Certainly, into grave a matter as this, Mr. Dow should have sought the grounds of his action, not in imaginary pictures of what might happen, but in the actual state of facts before him.

We learn from the Portland *Advertiser* that at Mr. Dow's request, a Committee of *twenty-one* citizens has been appointed to investigate the circumstances of the riot and report them to the public. This is a very proper proceeding, and will afford the basis of a more accurate judgment in the case than can be found from any materials yet accessible. No one accuses Mr. Dow of any intentional wrong; the absurd stories of his having bought the liquor with a view to personal profit, &c., &c., were the mere inventions of his enemies, and were at once exploded. But there is ground for believing that he acted rashly and wrongfully—from excitement or a failure to appreciate on the instant the importance of the steps which he ordered to be taken. It may be that a more full and unprejudiced statement of the facts will relieve him from even this reproach. The report of the Committee of Investigation, we trust, will give us such a statement.

Marketmen and Middlemen.

There are very few people, we say again, apart from those whose business brings them in direct contact with the market, who have any idea of what those great depôts of meat and vegetables are, whence the inhabitants of the City obtain their daily dinners. A very wholesome discussion is going on just now, in the public prints, in reference to the subject of markets and middle men, occasioned by the complaints of the market gardeners against the hucksters or forestallers, which may lead to some reform in our market-management which will be beneficial to the people. The great market of the City, at present, is the Washington market, occupying the space between Fulton and Vesey and Washington and West streets, which, at the time it was built, was much further from the centre of population than the Crystal Palace now is. The Washington market is a huddle of decaying old sheds, low, ricketty, unsightly, tumble-down, overcrowded, filthy and inconvenient; the cellars are occupied as restaurants, the sidewalks are encumbered with all manner of small dealers in confectionery, cheap crockery, green vegetables, oranges, hosiery, shoes, jewelry, poultry, pigs, &c.; the occupants of the stalls in the main building are equally heterogeneous, but a considerable number of them are butchers. As the demand for room has greatly exceeded the original accommodations of the market, space has been created by filling in the river in front, and by the construction of long piers or wharves, which are occupied chiefly by the dealers in fruits and vegetables, who have erected temporary huts, or shanties, in which are stored immense quantities of all the products of our fields and farm-yards. To a stranger who has had no experience of such traffic, the long vista of vegetable stores, the heaps of turnips, the mountains of potatoes, the pyramidal accumulations of radishes, the bulwarks of onions and crates of strawberries, would be an astonishing spectacle. But what would create more astonishment than all would be the dirt and filth, the dust, the broken street, the utter want of order, the absence of all attempt to preserve a decency of exterior, or even to give to the articles exposed for sale an inviting appearance. We doubt if there be another City in the world that can present a more disgusting, or a less attractive market place than our great metropolis, of whose elegant appearance, vast wealth, and commercial enterprise, we are all so fond of boasting.

It ought to be a sufficient argument against interference in commercial traffic, except for the purposes of a revenue, that the only place provided by the City, and leased to individuals for the sale of merchandise, is just the most filthy, demoralized, ill-regulated and offensive within the limits of our Corporation jurisdiction. All other classes of traders contrive to manage their affairs in a very admirable manner, without any aid from the Corporation; the merchants have their magnificent Exchange; the grocers have their spacious stores; the stockbrokers provide themselves with their own place of business; the flour and grain dealers have their Corn Exchange; the dry goods importers, jobbers and retailers, the hardware dealers, the coal merchants, the auctioneers and other trades, contrive to take care of themselves; and we know of no good reason why dealers in potatoes and asparagus should not do the same. A comparison of our public and private markets will not be likely to create any feelings in favor of the former. But a great outcry has been made by the market gardeners, and we have been surprised that some of our cotemporaries have countenanced their complaints, because the City will not furnish them with room, for a shilling a day, where they can come in from the country and dispose of their produce without being compelled to employ the services of a middleman, huckster, or "Commission agent." It is said that they are entitled to all the ground west of the Market, which is now occupied by the shanties of the vegetable dealers, who, through the connivance of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, have illegally usurped the places which belong to the Long Island and New-Jersey farmers. We do not know how this may be, but we should say that the commission agents or middle-men might be very easily ejected, if they have no right there. But whether they have or have not, is of very little consequence; the only thing to be considered is, whether or not it will be for the benefit of the people to provide a market-place for the dealers in meats, fruits and vegetables, to dispose of their articles. Our own opinion of the matter is, that market gardeners should be allowed the same privileges that are accorded to all other people who come here to dispose of their merchandise, and nothing more. The middlemen are a very useful class of citizens, and we doubt if the profit they make be half as large as the extra charge which the producers of our vegetables would impose, if they dealt directly with the consumers.

Alderman BRIGGS, of New-York, at length pretty well known by name, has sued the publishers of the NEW-YORK TIMES for libel.—*Albany Atlas.*

Oh, no, he hasn't. He has only made affidavit before Justice WOOD, that he wants the Grand Jury to indict us; and we told the Judge that whenever they should do so, we would be on hand. That's all that has been done so far; and we suspect Sebastopol will be taken before the matter goes any further.

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mr. HACKETT will repeat, by general desire, his celebrated performances of *Rip Van Winkle* and *Col. Nimrod Wildfire.* The Theatre will be opened tonight for this purpose only. Beautiful SOTO dances in "La Maja de Seville."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Miss HENSLER's *début* is postponed until Saturday next. DONIZETTI's charming Opera of "Linda" will be produced for the occasion. BRIGNOLI, STEFFENONE, BADIALI, &c., assist.

To-morrow evening Signora VESTVALI takes her benefit. She has issued a splendid programme.

LECTURE.—Mr. BERTZ—an artist and art scholar—delivers a lecture to-night before the members of the Sketch Club in the University Building, opposite Washington Parade Ground. It was to have been delivered last Thursday, but was postponed in consequence of the inclement state of the weather. Every one interested in art and art matters should attend.

IMPORTANT FROM HAVANA.

Banishment of Felix—Abolition of Slavery in Cuba—The Island to be Placed Under the Protection of Great Britain.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Monday, June 4, 1855.

The United States war steamer *Princeton*, Commander EAGLE, will leave this morning for New-York.

J. H. FELIX, Esq., was shipped on board of a vessel bound for Spain two days since, to go thence to Ceuta to serve his sentence, unless met by the Queen's clemency at Madrid. It has been confidently asserted that he would be released here, so that I very much doubt, with the want of action on the part of the United States, if he finds any relief in Spanish mercy.

The rumors for some time past in our midst begin to assume tangible and palpable conditions; and there is now no doubt but that the intention is seriously entertained to procure the abolition of Slavery in Cuba, and put the Island under the protection of Great Britain, in order to avoid more serious evil which is being in course of cultivation, under the policy of Gen. JOSE DE LA CONCHA—sure to inure, but with a civil sacrifice of the white population.

The United States will not be consulted in the matter by those who represent Creole interests in the affair, because they have no confidence in the present administration, or its adherence to any given line that it may assume. The influence of the Abolitionists of England will settle the Cuba question, and Mr. PIERCE may as well withdraw his farcical Gulf drama before people begin to suspect that they have no business here.

Health good; a few cases of sickness on board *Princeton*—nothing serious; business of last week, active; exchange, New-York, 2¼ to 2 discount; London, 9 ⅌ cent. prem.

The Appointment of Court Clerks.

Yesterday afternoon the Board of Aldermen met in Convention at their Chambers, and proceeded to appoint four additional Clerks for the Civil and Criminal Courts of our City, in accordance with the provisions of the State law. His Honor the Mayor, and every *Democratic Alderman*, according as we understand the Caucus arrangement, failed to attend the Convention. There was a quorum present, notwithstanding, as the following members of the Board appeared in their seats, and constituted a majority of the twenty-two Aldermen and the Mayor, who was duly notified eight days prior to the meeting. Those present were:

Aldermen WILLIAMSON, (Second Ward.) MOSER, (Third Ward,) FOX, (Seventh Ward,) WM. TUCKER, (Eighth Ward,) VOORHIS, (Ninth Ward,) WARRMAN, (Twelfth Ward,) BRIGGS, (Thirteenth Ward,) CHRISTIE, (Sixteenth Ward,) ELY, (Seventeenth Ward,) LORD, (Eighteenth Ward,) C. H. TUCKER, (Twentieth Ward,) and DRAKE, of the (Twenty-second Ward.)

On motion, Alderman CHRISTIE, of the Sixteenth Ward, was chosen President of the Convention, and DAVID T. VALENTINE as Secretary. The object of meeting in Convention being set forth, a resolution was offered by Alderman WILLIAMSON to appoint the said clerks all together.

Alderman LORD called for a division, which was carried, and they were then separately elected in the following order:

For the Seventh Judicial District Court, held at the corner of Eighty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, JNO. L. AMELEE, of Harlem, was duly appointed. The next vote taken resulted in the unanimous election of WM. H. CANNIFF, Esq., as Clerk of the Second District Police Court, in place of WM. S. DAVISON, Esq., who was recently elected Judge of said Court. This appointee has been connected with the Daily Press of New-York City, for several years, and is, in every way, fully competent to fill the important post to which he has been assigned.

When the name of JAMES M. BYRNES was called, for Clerk of the New-York Police Court (Fourth District,) an objection to him was made by Alderman LORD, who made a motion to substitute the name of E. L. KNAPP, a policeman at the Court of Sessions. It was finally voted down, and the question being taken on Mr. BYRNES, he received only eleven votes, Alderman LORD voting in the negative, which was not a majority, therefore his appointment was considered lawful.

On motion, the action in regard to Mr. BYRNES was reconsidered, and Alderman LORD moved to insert the name of WILSON SMALLEY, but it was not favorably received.

The fourth and last candidate was JOHN QUINN, Esq., of the Sixteenth Ward, who received a majority vote, and was declared duly elected as one of the Clerks of the Fourth District Police Court.

It was then moved by Alderman ELY that such Clerk elected be furnished with a certificate of the appointment, to be signed by the President and Secretary of the Convention.

Carried unanimously.

On motion of Alderman DRAKE, the Convention now rose, to meet again subject to the call of the President.

Mr. President BARKER was absent from the Convention, which he said, on entering, he regretted exceedingly. He explained his position in the matter, when arriving at the Board of Aldermen, shortly after the Convention had adjourned. He had visited a sick relative at Staten Island, and was belated on his way home by the steamer leaving him.

Politics.

The Democrats are hard at work completing their Ward organizations. A meeting of the Sixth was held last evening at Knickerbocker House, in the Seventh Ward. The great political mastodon of Tammany Hall, Capt. RYNDERS, was present to assist in the regulating of matters there. The Ward Committee was appointed, which is, with little changes the same as last year. The Sixths are doing the work just now,—the question, Harvey and talk comes afterwards.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

DOLL SHOW.—THIS SHOW OF THE SEASON, AT ROGERS' Fancy Store, No. 449 Broadway, will continue through the week, embracing every variety of Dolls, from the size of one-half an inch to full grown infants; dressed and undressed, black and white, crying and laughing—such a display as will affect all the little girls in New-York an opportunity to make a selection. Also every variety of Toys and Games for the amusement and instruction of children. For sale at prices that ROGERS, by his co-partnerships, can only afford to sell them. No. 449 Broadway.

THE SHOW OF THE SEASON.—NEXT TO BABY Shows, come naturally, Doll Shows. At ROGERS' there is the largest collection of dressed and undressed Dolls in the world—varying in size from half an inch to the size of full grown Babies. Dolls can be supplied on the most reasonable terms. N. B.—A fresh assortment of Toys, Fancy Goods and Traveling Baskets.

ROGERS, No. 449 Broadway.

DR. S. S. FITCH, THE AUTHOR OF THE LAS-[illegible] Consumption," &c., office No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Open daily, Sundays excepted, from 8 until 1—treats Consumption, Asthma, diseases of the heart, and all chronic diseases of males and females. Consultation free.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS, 20 PER CENT LESS THAN USUAL PRICES.—PETTEGRIN & HUMPHREY, No. 259 Broadway, cor. of White-st., will sell during this month at the above rates. Great bargains may be expected.

"A RAT! A RAT! DEAD FOR A QUARTER!"

MR. CHARLES PARSONS—Dear Sir: It gives us great pleasure to testify to the great merits of your "Rat and Roach Exterminator." For years had we battled with these filthy pests, and to little avail; we tried every means within our power to know index, and kept pouring dollars on us gas 4 against them, and although we had cleared these pests of the enemy, their reserved legions were sure to come in at the last hour and claim the victory. But by the aid of your valuable "EXTERMINATOR," we have conquered the enemy—horse, foot and dragoons. We feel no necessity for even our guard, as there are not enough of the enemy left to try experiments upon. MERRITT & LANGLEY,

Proprietors of the Bay-st. House.

Dated, Jersey City, N. J., May 19, 1855.

Agents, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 32 Barclay-st.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., NO. 411 BROADWAY, are continually making additions to their large stock of CLOTHING, and would respectfully invite strangers and others to look in, and examine their stock of SUMMER CLOTHS, PANTALOONS, VESTINGS AND FURNISHING GOODS, which cannot be surpassed, and invite all who want a fashionable and well made garment. Their stock of BOYS' and CHILDREN'S CLOTHING cannot be surpassed, and the one price system, which is invariably adhered to, considering the low prices marked on each and every article, must be an inducement to the purchaser.

SURE DEATH.

ASTOR HOUSE, New-York, Aug. 11, 1853.

MESSRS. PARSONS & CO.

GENTLEMEN: We have used your Rough Rats' Exterminator with great success, and we find it to be all that it is recommended to be on the best preparation for Cockroaches on the face of the earth. Yours very truly,

COLEMAN & STETSON.

C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 32 Barclay-st., Agents.

TO THE HATTERS IN THE CITY AND COUNTRY.—A. LELAND & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st., have to-day called the attention of the trade to several new styles of Men's Straw Hats just finished, among which are the "Young America" and fine White Japan Hats, both of unexampled beauty as well as durability, together with our usual large variety of Men's, Boys' and Children's Straw Hats, all of our own manufacture, at the lowest market price, by the case or dozen. A. LELAND & CO., No. 111 Pearl-st.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—PUR-chasers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the per centage. Hence in buying Lace Curtains, Cornices and Window Shades of superior importing and manufacturing concerns like that of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 341 Broadway, the purchaser purchases a wise economy as well as enjoys the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

LACE CURTAINS, WINDOW SHADES, &c.—Buyers have a great advantage in dealing with large establishments, for the more extensive the business the smaller the per centage. Hence in buying Lace Curtains, Cornices and Window Shades of first class importing and manufacturing concerns like that of KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 341 Broadway, the purchaser purchases a wise economy as well as enjoys the opportunity of selecting from an extensive stock.

TO DAGUERREOTYPISTS AND MARBLE DEALERS.—Daguerreotype Cases for Lockets, of the celebrated of Paris market, in leather, gilt, mahogany, and corresponding well with marble generally, also for sale, a variety of gilt frames, water-proof and air-tight. Cases for Daguerreotypes, assorted sizes, put up in good order, from $2 to $3 per dozen. All orders attended to MAUSOLEUM DAGUERREOTYPE CO., No. 89 Duane-st.

TROW'S NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY.

COMPILED BY E. WILSON.

OFFICE, No. 49 Ann-st., June 13, 1855.

All persons whose surnames commence with the letter of this three letters, R. S. or M., are respectfully requested to call with, or send the necessary information, for publication in the City Directory. JOHN F. TROW, Publisher.

BOSTON PIANOS—HORACE WATERS, NO. 333 Broadway, has the sole agency of J. Gilbert & Co's Pianos, with and without the Aeolian. Also, Chickering, Mason & Cushing's, and Woodward & Brown's Pianos. All warranted for five years. Second hand Pianos, from $25 to $75. The above the best Boston makes, and will be sold at factory prices, wholesale and retail, with a liberal discount for cash.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS.

REMOVAL OF STOCK.

SUMMER UNDER-GARMENTS CHEAPER THAN EVER.

An unprecedented movement.

Established in 1828.

RATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the substitute of the original, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of other Hair Dyes and spurious imitations, use RATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

KNOX STYLE.—THE LATEST STYLE OF HATS introduced by KNOX, of No. 128 Fulton-st., and 214 Broadway, is meet the season, the most elegant and the most becoming that we have seen in many a day. This gentleman has a specialty in making hats, if we may use such a term, and an extraordinary facility of invention.

RATCHELOR'S WIGS, TOUPEES, &c.—THE LARGEST and best complete Store in America, manufactured with all the improvements of 35 years experience, to natural as life. RATCHELOR'S MOUSAVIA CREAM—So well known as an improvement and a preservative of the hair. Manufactured and sold by RATCHELOR, 233 Broadway.

LOOK AT THE MAGNIFICENT ROYAL VELVET, Tapestry, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Velvet Rugs, &c., selling—

50 PER CENT LESS!!

than the usual price at other houses. ASHIRAM ANDREWS, No. 30 Bowery.

DAMAGED LACES.—WE WILL OPEN THIS DAY one case of fine French Printed Lawns, not on the voyage of importation, which we will sell at 8c. per yard, the same as usually sold at 25c. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S REGULAR SEMI-WEEKLY Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

BARGES, BARGES—THOSE WHO ARE IN want of a rich Summer dress must not fail to examine the stock of E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, as they are selling the richest and cheapest goods in the City.

NOW IS THE TIME—EVERY GENTLEMAN wants a Summer Hat—Call on RAFFERTY & LEASE, where you can get supplied of Fashionable Summer Hat, cool and graceful—just what you want. No. 97 Chatham, and corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

"HEAVY SHOW POLKA"—SELLING RAPIDLY, the famous "Baby Show Polka," as composed and dedicated to the prize babies by Suppé. Price 25 cts.

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

M. WANDENHOOF'S SPERM, WHALE, AND LARD Oils, are unequaled by any in the City. All who have experienced difficulty in getting a good article, should try this, from Nos. 22 and 24 Front-st.

SILKS, SILKS.—A LARGE LOT OF CHEAP SILKS will be offered this morning, to which we call the particular attention of our customers, as they are great bargains.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

TO TAILORS AND CLOTHIERS.—LARGE PLAID Mackinaws by the piece or yard, may be had at CLARK HALL, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] ... a ... Notice, ... the ... for the Fever and Ague:

"Fever.—... is plagued with many ... Bilious Fever ... Fever and Ague. ... of the victim ... with ordinary ... physicians and ... patent ... will rid the patient of his daily chill and daily fever. But we are happy to say, a medicine has at length been discovered that will drive the fell monster from the system in a brief time. Mr. D. Fanshaw, printer, corner of Ann and Nassau-streets, a citizen well known to the community, ... many weeks ... Fever and Ague, and ... to use 'Rushton's New Remedy for Fever and Ague, and Bilious Fever,' prepared from the prescription of Dr. Griswold, and ... pills drove it out of him. 'By ... he says, 'I was not able to ... for the pills had no perceptible effect in any way or manner. The drugs restored the appetite. It is now twenty-eight days since my last shake, and I am in excellent health.' A meritorious medicine, certainly; and on Mr. Fanshaw's recommendation, if unfortunately we should ever be visited with this fell plague, we should instantly resort to these pills, confident of being speedily restored to health."

The above remedy ... two prescriptions—a box of pills to break up the disease, and a bottle of tincture for the radical cure. Remember! RUSHTON'S is now only at the old establishment, No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

☞ Leaky Vaults, Wet Cellars, &c.—EFFECTUALLY REMEDIED, WATER, DAMPNESS, IMPURE AIR, RATS, &c., ENTIRELY EXCLUDED FROM CELLARS, CEMETERY VAULTS, &c. The percolation of water prevented from ALLEY-WAYS, AREAS, SIDE-WALKS, top of street VAULTS, &c., with HYDRO-IMPERVIOUS ASPHALTIC CEMENT, the only effectual remedy yet discovered, as prepared and applied by A. B. MOORE, No. 3 Pine-st., under Metropolitan Bank.

Inquire of Messrs. KISSEM & BULL, No. 39 Murray-st.; G. W. & J. T. MOORE, corner of Church and Barclay sts., and Park-place; J. M. DAVIS, JONES & CO., No. 33 Warren-st.; D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 258 and 260 Broadway, and JOHN ANDERSON & CO., cor. Broadway and Pine-st.

☞ Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial.—Are you weak, dyspeptic, nervous, subject to sudden flushes, or ... with neuralgia or tic doloureux, irregular ... physical function, enervated in any organ, subject to ... pains of any kind? Here is your remedy. Is your mind, your memory clouded; does your head fail you in business, are you depressed in spirits, debilitated, worn out, and utterly "out of heart?" Here is your renovator. Here is a stimulant more effective than alcohol; permanent in its effects, and harmless to the system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor,
No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists throughout the United States, Canadas, and the West Indies.

☞ We would Confidently Recommend our Lady Friends who may be in want of Shoes to go to HARRIOTT'S Broadway Family Shoe Emporium, No. 435 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., and try a pair of his French Gaiter Boots, of any color, at $1 75; as at no other store in New-York City can so good a boot be found at such prices. He has also got a fine assortment of Linen Gaiter Boots for traveling, and Linen Slippers, always so cool and comfortable for warm weather.

☞ Redding's Russia Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct, Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and all druggists.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

☞ For the Prevention and Cure of INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVERS, FEVER AND AGUE, CHILLS AND FEVER, DUMB AGUE, GENERAL DEBILITY, NIGHT SWEATS, and all other forms of disease which have a common origin in Malaria or Miasma.

This the NATURAL ANTIDOTE which will entirely protect any resident or traveler even in the most sickly or swampy localities, from any Ague or Bilious disease whatever, or any injury from constantly inhaling Malaria or Miasma.

It will instantly check the Ague in persons who have suffered for any length of time, from one day to twenty years, so that they need never have another chill by continuing its use according to directions. The patient at once begins to recover appetite and strength, and continues until a permanent and radical cure is effected.

One or two bottles will answer for ordinary cases; some may require more. Directions printed in German, French, and Spanish, accompany each bottle. Price $1. Liberal discounts made to the trade.

JAS. A. RHODES, Proprietor,
Providence, R. I.

EVIDENCE OF SAFETY.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "Antidote to Malaria," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.
New-York, June 11, 1855.

EVIDENCE OF MERIT.

Extract from a letter dated Lewisburg, Union County, Penn., May 2, 1855.

Mr. J. A. Rhodes—Dear Sir: The box of medicine you sent me was duly received on the 15th of April. I have sold about one half of it, and so far the people who have used it are satisfied that it has cured them. It has certainly stopped the Ague in everyone who has used it, and six of the cases were of long standing. My sister, who has had it for five or six years back, and could never get it stopped, except by Quinine, and that only as long as she would take it, is now, I think, entirely cured by your remedy.

C. S. McGINLY.

CAUTION TO AGUE SUFFERERS.

Take no more Arsenic, Tonics, Mercury, Quinine, Febrifuges, Strychnine, or Anti-Periodics of any kind. The well-known inefficiency of those noxious poisons proves them to be the offspring either of false medical principles or of mercenary motives.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE is the only one that is both sure and harmless.

For sale in New-York by C. H. RING and C. V. CLICKENER & CO.; Brooklyn, Mrs. M. HAYES; Hoboken, W. H. WHITLEY, OTTO HERSKIN, F. W. MATTHEI, and by dealers generally.

☞ New-York Juvenile Asylum.—APPEAL FOR AID.—The Directors of this Institution respectfully invite the earnest attention of the benevolent to a brief statement of its objects, progress, and present necessities.

Its objects are, by receiving and caring for the neglected and vagrant children of our City, to rescue them from the daily temptations to vice to which they are now exposed, and promote their present and future well being, as well as check the fearful increase of crime and wretchedness in our midst.

To effect these important results, it has been invested by its charter with authority to take charge of and control all children proper for its care, instruction, and apprenticeship, who may be intrusted to it by parents and guardians, or committed by magistrates; to erect suitable buildings for their accommodation while detained; and to place them with virtuous families.

About two years since, the Directors, through the aid of the City Treasury and the liberality of a few of their fellow-citizens, were enabled to open a House of Reception in the City, and a temporary Asylum.

Owing to a variety of circumstances enhancing the cost of many articles, the Directors have ascertained, that with the utmost economy, not less than Twenty-five Thousand Dollars, beyond the means now in their hands, are needed to complete the buildings in progress of erection on 175th-st. To obtain that amount, they now ask your aid, that through your munificence this Institution, so honorable to our City, and so imperatively needed, may be continued in permanent and effective operation.

That it is fitted for the great work it has assumed, the past two years afford practical demonstration. By reference to the Reports it will be seen, that, with all the disadvantages under which the Institution has labored, nearly 2,000 children have been committed to its care, many of whom have been placed with respectable families in the country, and all partaken of its benefits to an extent that affords a fair prospect of their becoming virtuous and useful citizens.

The Common Council have recently made an appropriation of $10,000 for the Juvenile Asylum, but this sum has been set apart by the City to provide for the maintenance of the children while in the Asylum, in accordance with the provisions of the Charter, and cannot be applied to the purpose for which aid is now asked and needed.

New-York, June 6. A. R. WETMORE, President.
THOMAS DENNY,
WM. C. GILMAN, } Finance Committee.
JOHN T. ADAMS

☞ United States Mail Boxes.—POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 9, 1855.—The Postmaster General having authorized a large increase in the number of boxes stationed throughout the City, for the reception of letters to be forwarded in the mails or delivered in the City; and having also directed that such boxes be opened and their contents brought to this office four times a day, and that the delivery by carriers, of mail and City letters, shall be at least three times a day in every part of the City south of 51st-st.: Notice is hereby given to persons desiring to have boxes stationed at their places of business for the accommodation of their customers and neighbors, that application therefor should be addressed, in writing, to NELSON J. WATERBURY, Assistant Postmaster, on or before the 20th day of June instant.

No compensation is paid for the care of boxes, but for the information of the public a list of the places at which they are stationed will be published in all the daily papers. In no case will a box be placed in any store at which any carrier box is kept for the reception of letters to be sent by the mails or delivered in this City.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ Notice to Building Associations, and to others interested in their Management.—The Committee, consisting of Hon. R. J. Jimmerson, T. Stuyvesant and John D. Dixon, appointed at the late session of the Legislature to investigate the condition and manner of conducting the affairs of the several Building Associations in the City of New-York, have this day organized, all the members being present. The next meeting will be held at the office of T. Stuyvesant, No. 12 Chambers-st., on the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., and remain in session until 1 P. M.

By order. R. J. JIMMERSON, Chairman.
Dated New-York, June 11, 1855.

☞ To Ague Sufferers.—Take no more Arsenic, Tonics, Mercury, Quinine, Febrifuges, Strychnine, or Anti-Periodics of any kind. The well known inefficiency of these ... proves them to be the offspring either of false ... [illegible] ... the ... and health is secured ... RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Fashionable Cabinet Furniture.—Messrs. J. A. VREDE & CO., manufacturers of extensive ... cabinet furniture, have at their ware-rooms, No. 630 Broadway, a splendid assortment, embracing articles for use and ornament, of every description, of the latest and most fashionable styles. Those who wish to be fairly and honorably dealt with, in the selection of furniture, will find it to their interest to deal with this firm.

C. B. MILLER & Co., Auctioneers.

☞ Extensive Auction Sale of Stores and Stores.—At junction of Fulton and Division avs., East New-York. The property is situated directly at point of junction of Brooklyn City Railroad, which renders it immensely valuable. Sale will be peremptory, at Merchants' Exchange, on THURSDAY, June 14, by C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers.

☞ China, Glass and Earthenware, Eighth-avenue, New Store.—Boarding-house keepers and private families are invited to inspect my stock of goods, which they will find unequaled in price and quality. French fancy goods from auction; rich cut and pressed glassware, at a low figure. WASHINGTON HADLEY,
No. 171 8th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

☞ To Ladies During Pregnancy.—A lady, who has suffered much from nausea and debility, while in that state, has found a harmless remedy, (no drug,) which not only affords instant and permanent relief, but imparts strength to the whole system. By inclosing One Dollar, pre-paid, to Mrs. H. M. CARLISLE, Post-Office, N. Y., ladies will receive plain directions, free, by return of mail.

☞ O. U. A. Continental Chapter, No. 12.—The members are requested to be present THIS (Thursday) EVENING. Bro. WM. P. ARMSTRONG will deliver an Address, and other important business will be transacted.

By order, G. B. WOOD, C. of the C.
J. C. HELME, Sachem.

☞ Lecture on Russia, Turkey, and the War in Europe.—Rev. Dr. BAIRD, at the request of several gentlemen, will give a lecture TO-NIGHT, commencing at 8 o'clock, in the basement of the First Presbyterian Church, (Washington-st.,) Jersey City, on *Russia, Turkey, and the War in Europe*, illustrated by large and elegant maps. Admission 25 cents.

☞ Dr. Collett—At Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton sts., THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS of this week, and MONDAY and TUESDAY of the next. Subject this evening—*The Heart, Lungs, Circulation of the Blood, &c.* Illustrated by models, manikins, &c. Doors open at 7½; Lectures commence at 8. Admission 12½ cents.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired Physician, who possesses a prescription that proves effectual in restoring him to health in a few days, after years of suffering from general nervous debility, is anxious to make it known. Will send free the prescription used. Direct to Dr. ED. WILLIAMS, No. 208 Washington-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

☞ Fancy Goods for Druggists' Sales.—Tooth, nail and hair brushes, combs, Lubin's extracts, ... brown Windsor soap, Farina cologne, and every article adapted to Druggists' sales, for sale by

RUFUS K. McHARG, Importer, No. 158 Broadway.

☞ Brooklyn Horticultural Society.—The June Exhibition will take place at the Athenæum on FRIDAY, 15th instant, commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. A fine display of Fruits and Flowers may be expected.

JOHN W. DEGRAUW, President.

☞ H. I. Brent will deliver a Lecture on Art—At the Chapel of the New-York University THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents, to be had at the door.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an experienced meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of fish, soups, jellies, blanc mange, &c., &c.; makes excellent bread; will assist in the laundry; also, a young Protestant woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or assist in washing and ironing; understands all kinds of family sewing, shirtmaking, &c. &c. Can give the highest testimonials from the best families in the City. To be seen till engaged at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, No. 209 7th-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable and competent young women in city or country; one (an English Protestant) as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and will be found most serviceable to her employer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; can do fine washing and ironing; is highly recommended. Wages moderate. Apply at No. 231 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat young widow woman, without incumbrance or family, as general housemaid or plain cook, in a private family; can cook well, wash and iron in the best style; a competent baker. Will take $6 to $8 a month. Has the best of City reference. Also, a neat Protestant girl of 15, can mind a baby, for $3. Call at No. 217 East 23d st., fancy store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, (sisters;) one is capable of filling any situation in a family but that of cook, and the other either as chambermaid, waiter or child's nurse in a small private family. No objections to go into the country during the Summer. Inquire of their present employer, No. 1 Gramercy-park, corner of 21st-st., to whom they refer.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a large number of American, English and other superior Protestant servant girls, either in the City or country, and always to suit the times. Also some very nice little American girls wish to mind children or assist in housework. Office No. 20 Wesley place, corner of Houston-st., and two blocks east of Broadway. J. S. SCUDDER.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As waiter or as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City reference; also, as cook and to wash and iron, or do general housework, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As Housekeeper, or to travel as ladies' companion or as competent seamstress, by an interesting American Protestant young woman of good moral habits, respectably connected and with the best of reference. Please call, or address EMMA, No. 196 7th-av., near 22d-st., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family by a very experienced woman, who lived several years with her late employer. She would take charge of a house in the absence of the family; also, to do general housework by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, as nurse or chambermaid. She understands plain sewing, and will do fine washing and ironing. Has no objection to go ... City references given for character and ability. Apply at BELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 20 Leonard-st., or No. 251 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced American lady as housekeeper in a private family; would have no objection to the country. References given and required. Address MOTHER, at Dr. J. Prior's office, No. 201, 8th ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable and competent young woman, who is a very good cook and excellent washer and ironer, first-rate baker. Can be highly recommended by her last employer. Apply at No. 200 Mulberry-st., in the rear, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Protestant American girl as child's nurse or waiter; can make herself generally useful; wages not so much an object as a good respectable home. Call at No. 23 Douglass-st., her present place, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady active woman with good City reference, as a good plain cook and to wash and iron, or as chambermaid and laundress in a private family. To be seen till suited, at No. 101 19th-st., west of 6th-av., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English person, as nurse; she perfectly understands the management of children; has always lived in that capacity; would not object to light chamberwork. Direct A. B., or apply at No. 170 9th-av., near 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls—one as waitress and the other as nurse and plain sewer. No objection to the country. City references given. Can be seen at No. 208 West 18th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English woman as cook. Understands all kinds of French and English cooking. Best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 6th-av., store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; has no objection to the country. Can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call at 23 Prince st., top floor over the Bakery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; is a good baker. Has no objection to go to the country. Can give good City reference. Call or address No. 291 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as cook and laundress, understands baking and pastry; has no objections to go to Greenville; good City reference. Call this day at No. 130 East 27th-st., near 2d av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man who has had five years' experience in the gentlemen's furnishing goods business. Best of City reference given. Address C. A. E. R., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse or chambermaid, by a respectable Protestant woman; is a good plain sewer. Call at No. 312 West 28th-st., third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do the cooking, washing and ironing or general housework of a small family. Apply at 44 Amos-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, active girl, as chambermaid, waiter or child's nurse, and refers to her present employer, at No. 143 West 21st-st.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of good help, for City or country, can obtain such at the office No. 140 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where every effort is used to give satisfaction. I. WATTS.

A PERMANENT SITUATION WANTED—In a respectable family as seamstress; can make ladies' plain dresses; can cut and fit children's dresses; has been four years in a family; wishes some chamberwork. Call at my employer's place, No. 104 East 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., for two days.

CHURCH ORGANIST.—Wanted, a situation as Organist in a Protestant Episcopal Church, by a person who was educated by the first English Organists, and is thoroughly competent to take charge of an organ of any size. The best references can be given. Address ORGANIST, care of Rev. W. H. N. STEWART, Newark, N. J.

MAN WANTED—An unmarried man, to drive, take care of a horse, and make himself generally useful. Must come well recommended (a Protestant preferred). Apply from 10 to 12 o'clock to-day, June 14, at BOOTH'S Printing Office, No. 160 Nassau-st., 3d floor.

WET NURSE WANTED IMMEDIATELY—For an infant eight weeks old; she must bring the most undoubted testimonials, as to character and health, from her physician; she must be a Protestant. Welsh or German preferred. Apply at No. 144 Monroe-st., this day.

ANY LADY WISHING TO ADOPT A healthy and handsome female child of eleven months old, can apply at No. 21 Allen-st., in the rear, between Broome and Grand-sts. Mrs. FITZGERALD. Call for three days.

WHITE GOODS BUYER.—J. R. JAFFRAY & SONS want a Clerk for their White Goods Department. He must be well acquainted with the markets of Manchester, Glasgow and Belfast, and also with the trade here. Apply by letter only, stating name and experience.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—29th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.—Governesses, housekeepers; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this institution. Superior American women can be found at the Institution this week. Madison-av. stages and 3d-av. cars pass within a few steps of the door.

WANTED.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A FAMILY—Or ladies, being ... and needing a female servant. An English girl, who can furnish the very best references, is desirous of obtaining such a situation; address MARY, No. 279 High st., Newark, New-Jersey.

287 BROADWAY, cor. Reade, at MORRIS & CONNER'S can always be had a great choice of English, Scotch, Irish and German help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families; also waiters, porters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, mechanics and laborers, at this or at the Branch office, No. 168 Greenwich st.

EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND COUNTRY wanting respectable female servants in every capacity, and with the best reference, can get well suited this day at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 195 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts. A lady in attendance.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER DOMESTICS—May be had at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 12 Astor place, Bible House. Branch office for Brooklyn, No. 8 Sands-st., four doors from Fulton.

FARM LABORERS, MECHANICS AND FEMALE DOMESTICS May be engaged at the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, No. 27 Greenwich-st. Prospectuses sent on application.

TWO APPRENTICES WANTED—To learn the vest making. Those that are good sewers and neat in their person may apply at No. 71 Chatham-st., in the clothing store. A small compensation while learning.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, for a permanency, if suited, not above 20th-st., and between 2d and 5th avs. One large furnished room required with pantry, gas, &c. The gentleman dines down town except on Sundays. Any respectable family with whom comfort is a consideration rather than style, taking but a few boarders, may address N. E., Box No. 732 Post-Office, Nassau-st., stating terms, which must not exceed $45 per month. Answers will not receive attention unless terms are stated. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms with full or partial board, in a modern built house, with gas, &c., to single gentlemen, or two or three gentlemen and their wives, where all the comforts of a home may be enjoyed at a reasonable rate; apply at No. 205 West 27th-st., near 8th-av. The best of references required.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a private family. The house has all the modern improvements, gas, bath, &c.; the location pleasant, and convenient to cars and stages; references exchanged. Apply at No. 90 Greenwich av.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms (convenient to a bath room,) and partial board in a private family in Brooklyn, within three minutes' walk of South or Wall-st. Ferries. Address E., *Times* Office. References required.

BOARDING.—Well furnished rooms with board, for married or single gentlemen, in a new and elegant brown stone house, very desirably located. No. 39 7th-av., fourth door from 14th-st.

BOARDING.—A small private family can accommodate a gentleman and his wife with furnished or unfurnished apartments, in a pleasant neighborhood. References exchanged. Apply at No. 64 3d-st.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Furnished rooms for single gentlemen, with or without board, at No. 1 Monroe-st., corner of Catharine. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Pleasant rooms, with good board, for a few gentlemen or ladies, in a first-class house, having all the modern improvements. No. 35 Rutgers st.

BOARDING.—A large front room, with bedroom communicating, if desired, to let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or one or more single gentlemen, at No. 12 3d-av.

BOARDING.—A few desirable rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, may be had, with or without board, at No. 124 West 14th-st., near 6th-av.

BOARDING AT A FARM HOUSE.—The subscriber is prepared to accommodate families, &c., with large and airy rooms for the summer months, in his large Family Mansion, near Glen Cove, L. I. Families wishing to secure large rooms will do well to make immediate application. CHARLES UNDERHILL, Glen Cove.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with a furnished or unfurnished room; also two or three single gentlemen; in a delightful situation, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries, 39 Cranberry and Willow sts.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—A 2d-story front room, with gas and pantry. Other rooms available for one or two persons, at No. 39 Livingston-st. Location one of the most desirable in Brooklyn, and near the ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Families or single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms and board at No. 70 SANDS-ST. Application to be made on the premises. Reference required.

BROOKLYN.—A private family, having more room than they want, can accommodate a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. The house is handsomely furnished and has all the modern improvements. The situation is delightful. Call at No. 402 Pacific-st., South Brooklyn, between Nevins and Bond sts.

A WIDOW LADY—Residing in a pleasant part of Brooklyn, within ten minutes' walk of South Ferry, and one minute's walk of the Greenwood cars—is desirous of obtaining a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, to board. Every attention will be paid to their comfort. Apply at No. 4 Butler-st., South Brooklyn.

COUNTRY BOARD.—Several families can be accommodated with board at Meadow Side, near Glen Cove. The house is new, the rooms large and airy, sea-bathing and every convenience for fishing and boating within two minutes' walk of the house, and surrounded by shady walks and drives. For particulars inquire of ALBERTH COOKE, No. 161 Bowery, or of HENRY C. VALENTINE, Stage Proprietor, at the landing at Glen Cove.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—For gentlemen, in a very fine and pleasant house, with all the modern improvements, where French and German are spoken also. Terms very moderate. Inquire at Nos. 109 and 111 Canal-st., up stairs.

ROOMS IN A QUIET NEIGHBORHOOD—And full or partial board with a small private family, for a single gentleman. Call at No. 151 Waverley-place, (formerly Factory-st.,) near Amos-st. References exchanged.

66 AMITY-ST.—A few beautiful ROOMS to LET, with or without PARTIAL BOARD—namely: One large, elegantly furnished back parlor, on first floor, open out on broad piazza; also, on second floor, front parlor and bedroom, large pantries; also, on third floor, a few good rooms. Price moderate. Bath and gas. Reference required.

338 GREENWICH-STREET.—A few gentlemen desirous of a home down town, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board at moderate rates. A large parlor will be let, unfurnished, to a gentleman and lady, with board. References exchanged.

NO. 379 FOURTH-STREET.—Apartment elegantly furnished on the second floor, to let with or without board, to a respectable gentleman or to a gentleman and his wife; also, rooms on the third and fourth floors.

A LADY—Residing in the upper part of the City, in need of pecuniary assistance, would be pleased to meet with a party who will advance her a moderate amount, for which pleasant rooms will be given where there are no boarders. Address A. B. C., *Times* Office.

PLEASANT ROOMS, with or without board, may be had by gentlemen at No. 69 Warren-st. House has bath, &c. References exchanged.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS FOR SINGLE GENTLEMEN. Without board, at from $1 50 to $3 per week. Board if required. Inquire at No. 1,078 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

KNICKERBOCKER BUILDING ASSOCIATION.—The shareholders of the above named Association are requested to attend a special meeting on TUESDAY, June 19, at 7½ o'clock, to be held at Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th av. A punctual attendance of all shareholders of this Association is particularly requested, as business of great importance will be brought before the meeting.

JOHN W. MILLER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Do the people who make the laws require the Governor to execute them?—A meeting of delegates of the friends of Temperance, law and order, will convene at their hall, No. 68 East Broadway, THIS EVENING June 14, at 8 o'clock precisely, to transact business. Will members please be punctual.

J. T. BROOKS, Chairman Central Committee.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A special meeting of the Corps will be held at H. Riell's Star Hotel, No. 61 Lispenard-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, to prepare for parade on Monday next, 18th inst. It is expected every member will be present. By order,

WM. TAYLOR, Adj't. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT HOBOKEN.—The ladies connected with the Society of the Presbyterian Church, Hoboken, will give a Strawberry and Ice Cream party this (Thursday) evening, at the Church, corner of Washington and 3d-streets. The friends of the Society and others are cordially invited. Tickets 25 cents.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
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And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

TO PRINTERS.
NEW YORK TYPE FOUNDRY
AND
PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,
(Established 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE STREET.

The subscribers are prepared to furnish well-known and superior Book, Job and Newspaper Printing Types in fonts from 50 to 3,000 lbs. Also, Ornamental Types, Greek, Hebrew, Music, Ornaments, Brass Rules, &c., made of Metals equal to any in this country. They also furnish Copper-faced Types, Presses, Chases, and everything required in a Printing Office, at the lowest prices for cash or approved paper.

Old Type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per lb.

Printers of newspapers publishing this advertisement three times before the 1st January, 1856, including this note, and forwarding to us one copy, will be allowed $5 on their purchasing $15 worth of our manufacture.

CORTELYOU & GIFFING.

HARRISON'S COPYING FLUID.—Discovery has given to America a Copying Fluid to supersede the use of all foreign. Its fluidity is perfect. Its copying is perfect. Its color is perfect. Three copies from one original, and a perfect copy six months after written, all well defined and readable, are the facts of its use; and beauty and permanence of color of its chemical proportions. It writes blue, and turns black under the press. It is at wholesale by

W. H. LYON & CO., No. 4 Dey st.

At retail by W. H. ARTHUR & CO., No. 39 Nassau-st.

HARRISON'S CARMINE INK.—No fluid ever was equal to it in beauty, richness, or brilliancy of color. It has already largely superseded the importation of carmine, and must entirely when known to all consumers.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"THE WATCHMAN."
AN INTERESTING AND MORAL TALE OF DOMESTIC LIFE.
A COMPANION TO "THE LAMPLIGHTER."
The great Book of the Day.
10,000 COPIES SOLD IN TWO WEEKS.
THE SALE OF THIS BOOK HAS BEEN UNPRECEDENTED.
Throughout the United States the Press is loud in its praise.

THE WATCHMAN is in fact a book that all persons may read with pleasure and profit.

To the aged and young it possesses an equal interest. As the *New-York Daily Times* observes, it does not contain a single exaggerated character, nor a forced incident; yet it abounds in force and of a powerful effect, while the individuality of character is especially remarkable.

It bids fair to obtain a greater popularity than any work that has been issued from the press for a long time past.

H. LONG & BROTHER,
No. 121 Nassau-st., New-York, and all booksellers.

Price for the complete work, handsomely bound in one volume, cloth, gilt, is
ONE DOLLAR.

Copies of the above work will be sent to any person, to any part of the United States, per first mail, free of postage, on their remitting $1 to the publisher, in a letter, post-paid.

ALEXANDRE DUMAS' GREAT WORK.
PUBLISHED THIS DAY.
THE CONSCRIPT;
A TALE OF THE EMPIRE.
BY ALEXANDRE DUMAS.

In one beautiful 12mo. vol. of over 400 pp. Price, $1.

Since the appearance of "The Count of Monte Cristo," the author has written no work equal to this in brilliancy and power. It is essentially a story of peasant life. All the phases of existence in the cottage homes of France, the domestic misery produced by the conscription, and the terrors of the dreadful campaign of the first invasion of France, terminating in the first occupation of Paris by the Allies; the terrible battles in the East of France, and the arrival of Napoleon like a thunderbolt to disturb the brief triumph of Absolutism, are most graphically portrayed. Since de Saintine and Chateaubriand's romances, nothing superior has been written in the French language.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

The present work is quite worthy of the translator's remark, that since the appearance of "Picciola," this is one of the most chaste and at the same time most interesting stories which have been printed in the French language. The original title was "Dieu et Diable: Conscience l'Innocent," but the translator has taken the liberty to give the story a name which, while it is equally applicable, is more consistent with American ideas of propriety. No novel of greater power to attract and retain attention has been laid on our table for some time, and we can commend it unreservedly to all who have leisure to read for amusement.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The story is one of the most touching of all the author's productions. Taking the Empire of Napoleon as it was hovering on the verge of its final catastrophe, it exhibits the terrible exactions of war on the peasantry in their extremest form. The characters are lowly, but full of interest.

From the Home Journal.

Apart from its great literary merits, the story is especially commendable for being entirely free from that moral taint which too often corrupts French fiction. The scene of the tale lies chiefly in a French village during the last years of Bonaparte's reign, and the actors are nearly all of the peasant class—simple, earnest characters—drawn with the skill of a true artist, and abounding in traits of pure, natural life. It presents a most delightful picture of rural life in France. The volume is full of incident and adventure.

From the New-York Weekly Dispatch.

The title sufficiently explains the pathetic and exciting character of the story. The scenes are laid in France at an intensely anxious period, viz., towards the close of the career of the great Napoleon—commencing when his star had begun to descend, and ending with the wreck and ruin of Waterloo. This work will be read with interest, as are all the books of this facile and distinguished master of fiction.

From the Hartford Courant.

This novel of the prolific French author is, as usual, exciting and intensely interesting. It describes the life of a conscript under the Empire of Napoleon, and is a good picture of the period.

From the New-York Tribune.

It is free from the peculiar features which vitiate so large a portion of the lighter French literature, and may safely be recommended for family reading.

From the Cleveland Plaindealer.

"The Conscript" is a novel marked on every page with the characteristics of the great writer. It is a story of the times of the great Napoleon, and full of interesting incidents connected with the camp and battle-field.

From the Sunday Atlas.

It was received with marked favor on its first appearance, and by the more chaste and discriminating minds, was considered equal, and in some respects superior to any of his previous works. The translator has rendered the original with vigor.

From the Bridgeport Standard.

The routine-life of French peasantry; the life of the humble soldier in the field; (also where he is rarely described—in the hospital)—are faithfully narrated in this masterly manner for which the author is so celebrated. The whole book sustains and teaches a morality which will go far to remove the wholesale imputations sometimes cast on French novels and their morality.

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BY CHARLES DICKENS, (BOZ.)

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IV. AMYAS LEIGH. By CHARLES KINGSLEY. 1 vol. 12mo. $1 25.

NEARLY READY.

I. MAUD, AND OTHER POEMS. A new volume, by ALFRED TENNYSON.
II. FERRIAR'S LIFE OF PROFESSOR WILSON.
III. MIMIC LIFE; OR, BEFORE AND BEHIND THE SCENES. By Mrs. RITCHIE, formerly Mrs. MOWATT.
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CONTENTS OF THE NEW-YORK CRITIC, NO. III.

EDITORIALS.—Montalt Wood; The Maine Law, or Death of a Great Movement; Extending of the Area of Criticism; Southern View of Parties; Dissolution of the Union; Doings of the Mayor (reported expressly and exclusively for the CRITIC), &c.

EPICUREAN DEPARTMENT.—Epicureanism, its True Meaning; Delicacies of the Month; Drawing-Rooms of our Millionaires; Our Fashionable Restaurants; Piscatorial Poetry; Cuisine Criticisms; Ode to a Hind-quarter of Lamb, &c.

The Outside contains three more Chapters of "A NEW PORTRAIT OF PARIS," and a variety of other articles, written and selected with reference to the tastes of the Intellectual and Refined, for whose instruction and entertainment only the CRITIC is designed.

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Made Julia think with "Evelyn," (by his call,)
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Musical Director and Conductor .... Max Maretzek.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Parquette, Parquette Circle and First Tier, $1; Secured Seats, $1 50; Second Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Opera to commence at 8 o'clock.

On SATURDAY—First appearance of MISS ELENA HENSLER in Donizetti's admired Opera of LINDA DI CHAMOUNI.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MISS ELENA HENSLER'S DEBUT.—The public are respectfully informed that, in consequence of the necessary rehearsals, it proved impossible to produce Donizetti's Opera of LINDA DI CHAMOUNI before SATURDAY, June 16.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Time of Commencement. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Overture commences at 7½; Curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

PYNE & HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
THURSDAY EVENING, June 14, 1855,
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BOHEMIAN GIRL.

Arline .... Miss Louisa Pyne.
Thaddeus .... Mr. W. Harrison.
Count Arnheim .... Mr. Borrani.
Florestein .... Mr. Holman.
Devilshoof .... Mr. Horncastle.
Gipsy Queen .... Miss Pyne.

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The Steamboat AMERICA will leave Leroy-st. at 1½ o'clock; Spring-st., at 2.

PROGRAMME.
1. Operatic selections from Lucia di Lammermoor—Dodworth's Cornet Band.—Donizetti.
2. Chorus—Invitation to the Grove.
3. Chorus—The glad praise fly ... away.
4. Solo and chorus—Casta Diva, from Norma.
Cornet solo by H. B. Dodworth.
5. Chorus—Pic Nic and Frolicking.
6. Chorus—Song for Public Schools.
Many pleasing pieces will be added, which have been prepared for the occasion.

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THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, JUNE 14,
RIP VAN WINKLE,
A LEGEND OF THE CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

Rip Van Winkle .... Mr. Hackett.
Pas de Deux... Mlle. Ducy Barre and Mr. G. W. Smith.
La Manola .... Senorita Soto and Mons. Ciocca.
After which, THE KENTUCKIAN.
Col. Nimrod Wildfire .... Mr. Hackett.
To conclude with the Spanish Ballet
LA MAJA DE SEVILLE.
La Maja .... Senorita Soto.
Doors open at 7; commence at 7½ o'clock.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—Gentlemen intending to bring ladies with them THIS EVENING are earnestly requested to secure places accordingly during the day, and not to rely on the chance of procuring accommodation after the opening of the doors, as on Saturday, when so many were disappointed and withdrew. The Box Office will be open from 9 till 5 throughout the day. A. T. WHITING, Treasurer.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—CHAMBERS STREET.—THURSDAY EVENING, June 14, will be acted the Drama entitled
THE LOST SON.
Phillip .... Mr. Eddy | Clara .... Mrs. Hough.
To be followed by the Comic Drama,
PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
After which, the
GOOD FOR NOTHING.
To conclude with the farce entitled
PADDY MILES' BOY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—LAST THREE DAYS—THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, June 14, 15 and 16—OF THE GRAND NATIONAL BABY SHOW. ALL THE PRIZE BABIES will be exhibited on this occasion, as well as the TWINS, TRIPLETS and FAT CHILDREN, FROM 11 A. M. TO 5 P. M., most of them remaining to be seen, besides, FROM 7 TO 10 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING. PERFORMANCES IN THE LECTURE ROOM at 3 in the afternoon, and also at 8 o'clock in the evening. The LIVING OSTRICHES, the LIVING OURANG OUTANG, MAMMOTH GIANTESS, 8 feet high; DWARF LADY, 24 inches high; MAMMOTH GIRL, the TWIN SISTERS, 16 years old; FEJEE MERMAID, &c., are here. Admittance 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE ONCE MORE.—The grand display of the works of genius and of art, yet on exhibition at the Crystal Palace, must positively be returned to Europe in a few days. Another week, and your chance can never again find their eyes on the same galleries of statuary and paintings, besides various articles of mechanical skill, and an interesting collection from the Industry of Nations. We invite every person to take a final farewell look at the New-York Crystal Palace.

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DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—No. 497 Broadway.—This beautiful collection of paintings will be open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M. It is one of the finest works of art ever put upon exhibition. Recent additions have been made to the attractive collection. Admittance 25 cents. Season tickets, 50 cents.

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FIREWORKS.—NEW YORK LABORATORY, No. 190 Front-st.—Fire Crackers, Canton Rockets, Dupont's Powder, Joss Sticks, and a complete assortment of Fireworks, warranted of the first quality. Country merchants and dealers in general, also committees for city and country displays, supplied on the most liberal terms.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

New-York, Wednesday, June 13, 1855.

The trade in Domestic Dry Goods during the past week has been characterized by a degree of activity and buoyancy more general and more noticeable than we have had occasion to refer to in our previous review. The same influences, then mentioned, have continued to operate in increasing the demand, and in strengthening prices; while, with a brighter prospect before them, all parties evince increased and growing confidence. Many of the last week's transactions have been of a purely speculative character, based upon the presumption that with the rise in the value of raw materials and the limitation of production, most articles of a staple or popular nature are apt to advance. There have also been pretty fair purchases effected by country and local dealers, needing supplies to satisfy the immediate calls of their customers. The export business has, however, been very much restricted and is not expected to improve for some time yet. In other respects, the market wears a healthy and an encouraging aspect.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in moderate request, and are still tending upwards. There is more doing in Bleached Goods at buoyant prices. Cotton Flannels are essentially the same. Denims appear in fair demand at full rates. Drills are not very active, but are stiffly held. Duck is less freely offered, but is not briskly sought after, and is without material change in value. Ginghams are unaltered. Lawns are selling slowly at old quotations. Nankins are quiet, though steady. Osnaburgs are in light supply, and held a shade higher, with a moderate inquiry therefor. Printing Cloths are also scarce, and needed, at rising prices. Prints are pretty brisk and quite firm. Stripes and Ticks are less abundant, and quoted a little dearer, but are not actively dealt in.

Woolens are attracting rather more attention and are, if anything, increasing in value. A good deal of what was deemed unsalable stock has been got rid of, at irregular rates; and this having afforded some relief to the market,—the influence of a reduced supply and a restricted production is beginning to be satisfactorily felt. No very considerable movement has occurred in Blankets; but a pretty fair business has been transacted in fancy Cassimeres, desirable styles of Cloths, and a few leading makes of Doeskins, which have, in most cases, commanded full prices. Flannels are in request at steady rates. Jeans are more inquired for and are doing better. Linseys are pretty freely dealt in at about previous figures. Mouslin Delaines are rather quiet, yet remain firm. Satinets are readily bought at unchanged quotations—the anticipation being that they are most likely to rise. Tweeds, also, find tolerably free purchasers at advancing prices.

Foreign productions do not wholly share in the increased activity and buoyancy apparent in domestic fabrics; yet all really choice and seasonable articles of either Continental or British manufacture are taken, as needed, at pretty full rates, while holders thereof manifest less eagerness to sell them on any other terms. The supply is a very moderate one, and is not being rapidly augmented, as the current imports are not heavy, though they are more so than those of the same period last year. These circumstances favor the interests of factors, and if these be but prudent and deliberate in their movements henceforward, the rather advantageous position which they now occupy will become the groundwork and guarantee of future prosperity. This cannot arise without all parties being gainers. United and regular action will do much to bring it about. It is to be hoped no effort will be spared in trying to effect this.

Markets....Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

Wednesday, June 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—There have been 100 bbls. sold at $6 for Pearls, and $5 87½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs. Supply light; prices firm and buoyant.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Continue as previously reported, quiet but steady, with a reduced stock in market.

COCOA—Is in small supply, and is selling slowly at 8c. for St. Domingo, 7¼c. for Para, 8¼c. for Guayaquil, and 10c.@17c. for Maracaibo, all in bond, ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Is still unchanged, the day's sales including 600 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, chiefly the former, at 10½c.@11c.; 300 Rio at 10c.@10½c.; and 100 St. Domingo, at 9½c. ₩ lb.

CORDAGE—American-made Manilla is in demand at 13½c. ₩ lb., with a moderate quantity offering.

COTTON—The extremely favorable advices per Atlantic have influenced our market, only to excite and unsettle it. The day's sales have been impeded by the reduced stock and the enhanced claims of factors. The quotations current previous to the receipt of the steamer's news are now obsolete—an advance therefrom of ½c. ₩ lb. being now generally demanded.

FISH—The market is inactive and languid, though no quotable changes have occurred in any description. The supplies are not large, but they are relatively greater than the wants of buyers.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are quite dull and heavy—there being still more eagerness to sell, than willingness to buy. The low grades are the most freely offered, and the most depressed. The medium and fair kinds are not very brisk, but they evince considerable steadiness. The day's sales embrace 5,500 barrels, within our revised range:—

Ordinary State	$9 00 @ 9 12½
Straight State	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Favorite State	9 37½ @ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 37½ @ 9 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	9 62½ @ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 87½ @10 12½
Common to Good Ohio	9 50 @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 87½ @10 12½
Extra Ohio	10 37½ @12 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10 25 @10 75
Fancy Genesee	10 00 @10 25
Extra Genesee	11 25 @12 75

Canadian is less active, and tending downwards. The day's sales reach 1,300 bbls. common to extra at $10@$10 75 ₩ bbl. Southern is in slack demand, and is very heavy. The day's business has been confined to 1,100 bbls. inferior to extra, at $11@$12 50 ₩ bbl. Sales were likewise reported of 300 bbls. fine and superfine Rye Flour, at $7 75@$9 25; and a small lot of Jersey Corn Meal at $5 ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The business since our last has been quite moderate at unaltered figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is depressed and declining; 1,000 bushels fair Canadian white brought $2 47½@$2 50 ₩ bushel. Other kinds are inactive and somewhat nominal. Rye is still held at $1 80 ₩ bushel, but remains quiet. Nothing new has occurred in Barley. State and Western Oats are dull and heavy at 68c.@71c. ₩ bushel. Corn is plenty, and though briskly sought after, it retains a downward tendency. The day's operations amount to 86,000 bushels, at 90c.@$1 03 for inferior to choice Western mixed; $1 08 for Southern yellow; and $1 20@$1 22 for do. white, here, ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 500 bales River disposed of at $1@$1 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is quiet yet steady, as before quoted.

HIDES—With light receipts and a limited demand, prices are barely sustained. The stock on hand exceeds 70,000 of all kinds, including 12,800 Buenos Ayres, 1,800 Rio Grande, 21,800 Orinoco, 3,800 Porto Cabello, 800 Savanilla, 4,000 Africans (being shipped to Europe,) 2,000 Maranham, 400 Curacoa, 1,400 Maracaibo, 10,500 Matamoras, &c., 2,500 California, 1,350 Chagres, 500 San Juan, 2,500 West India, &c., and 2,000 Southern, Texas, &c.

HOPS—There have been 40 bales last year's crop sold at 17c.@20c. ₩ lb.

IRON—About 250 tons Scotch Pig changed hands to-day at $36@$37, cash, and $38@$39, usual credit, ₩ ton. Nothing particularly new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern are sparingly offered, and are needed at $1 75 ₩ thousand.

LEAD—Is in improved demand, but is without any quotable rise in prices.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is in fair request, and as there is not a great deal pressing on the market, full previous rates are still obtainable. Other descriptions are unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is selling in lots at 85c.@87½c. for Common, and $1 12½ for Lump, ₩ bbl.

LUMBER—Is abundant, but, though not very actively sought after, it remains unchanged in value.

MOLASSES—We have only to report sales of 150 bbls. New-Orleans at 28c.@30c.; 50 hhds. Porto Rico at 30c.@31c., and 180 clayed Cuba at 25c.@26c. ₩ gallon. Market dull and heavy.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is salable and steady at $3 12½@$3 37½ ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in moderate supply and demand at 41c. ₩ gallon. Tar is sparingly dealt in, chiefly at $3@$3 25 ₩ bbl. The quotations for No. 1 and White Rosin range from $2 50@$4 50 ₩ 280 lbs., but there is not much activity at these rates. Common Rosin is in fair demand and is firmly held at $1 85 ₩ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—Crude is quoted by factors at 72c.@73c. for Whale, and $1 80 for Sperm, ₩ gallon. The demand is very limited at such prices. Manufactured kinds are retailing at old figures. We have heard of nothing really new in Red, Palm or Olive Oils. Linseed is worth from 88c.@90c. ₩ gallon, but is rather quiet thereat. Winter Lard Oil is selling in lots at 95c.@98c. ₩ gallon.

PLASTER—Is unchanged in demand and value.

POTATOES—The market is still very well supplied, especially with old, and as the inquiry does not exceed the ability of holders to meet it, prices are without any improvement. Common Red may be quoted at $2 75@$3; Carter, $3@$3 25; Mercer, $3 75@$4 25; new Bermuda, $5@$6 50, and new Southern, $4 50@$5 ₩ bbl.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still improving in demand and value. The day's sales amount to 800 bbls., at $17 25@$17 12½ for Old Mess; $14 87½@$15 for New Prime; and $17 75 for New Mess, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. Cut Meats are still doing better, the sales embracing 300 pkgs. at 9½c.@10½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ₩ lb. Bacon has not varied. 200 boxes Cumberland Cut brought 9½c. Lard is brisk and buoyant. The business of the day amounts to 2,300 bbls. and tcs. fair to prime, at prices ranging from 10½c.@10¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is in good request at full rates, with sales of 350 bbls. at $9@$9 75 for Prime; $10 50@$12 50 for Country Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked Mess; and $16 50@$18 75 for extra do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, with-in a range of from $26@$27 ₩ tce. Beef Hams are needed at from $17@$20 ₩ bbl. Butter is obtainable at 14c.@18c. for Ohio; 17c.@22c. for ordinary to good State, and 22c.@26c. for choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is worth but from 8c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—A limited business has been transacted in this line, to-day, at $5 87½@$6 37½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Have attracted increased attention at our quotations; Cassia, in mats, ₩ lb., 42c.; Ginger, Race, 4½c.@5c.; Mace, 85c.@90c.; Nutmegs, No. 1, 92½c.@93c.; Pepper, Sumatra, 10½c.@11c.; Pimento, Jamaica, cash, 13c.; Cloves, cash, 14c.@14½c.

STEEL—Rules quiet, yet firm, within our range: English, ₩ lb., 16c.@18c.; German Cast, 12c.@14c.; English Spring, 6½c.@7½c.; American Spring, 5c.@5½c.; English Blister, 9c.@14c.; American Blister, 4½c.@5½c.; Milan, in bond, 5½c.

SUGARS—Are in fair demand, and are steady in price, with sales of 900 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, at 5½c.@6¾c.; and 450 boxes brown and yellow Havana, at 6½c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 12,500 lbs. Prime, transpired at 12c. ₩ lb.

TEAS—Are less freely offered at our previous full quotations. Hence, there is not so much activity in the market.

TIN—The demand has slightly improved, and prices have been maintained. We quote Banca 30½c., cash, Straits, 27c.; China Banca, 26c., 6 mos., ₩ lb.; and Plates at $9 62½@$9 75 for I. X., 6 mos., ₩ box.

TOBACCO—Crude is salable and firm. There is more inquiry for manufactured kinds, which may be quoted thus: No. 1, 5s and 8s, 17c.@23c.; medium, 5s and 8s, 14c.@16c., common, 5s and 8s, 10c.@13c.; common to 16s, 10c.@12½c.; twist in kegs, medium, No. 1, 16c.@20c.; twist in kegs, common, 13c.@15c.; pounds, extra fine, 25c.@40c.; pounds, No. 1, 18c.@20c.; pounds, medium, 14c.@16c.; pounds, common, 10c.@12c.; pounds, 32s, 14c.@23c.; ladies' twist, 17c.@21c.

WHALEBONE—Is inactive, yet steady at 40c. for South Sea; 45c.@47c. for Ochotsk, and 49c.@50c. for Arctic, ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were made of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 35c.@35½c. cash, ₩ gallon.

WOOL—The transactions in domestic have been rather limited, but as the stock has not been augmented, prices have continued firm and buoyant. Several of the heaviest consumers are, as we understood, purchasing supplies in the interior, and this circumstance partly accounts for the inactivity and the light receipts, here. There is more movement in foreign, but this is in ample supply and without any essential change in value. We append a revised list of our current prices: American, Saxony Fleece, ₩ lb. 39c.@42c.; American, Full Blood Merino, 37c.@39c.; American, ½ and ¾ Merino, 31c.@34c.; American, Native and ¼ Merino, 28c.@32c.; Extra, Pulled, 33c.@36c.; Superfine, Pulled, 28c.@31c.; No. 1, Pulled, 23c.@26c.; Peruvian, Washed, 24c.@26c.; Valparaiso, Unwashed, 13c.@14c.; South American, Common, Washed, 12c.@13c.; South American, Entre Rios, Washed, 14½c.@16½c.; South American, Unwashed, 8c.@9c.; South American, Cordova, Washed, 20c.@22c.; East India, Washed, 20c.@25c.; African, Unwashed, 9c.@18c.; African, Washed, 18c.@30c.; Smyrna, Unwashed, 13c.@14c.; Smyrna, Washed, 23c.@26c.; Mexican, Unwashed, 12c.@14c.

FREIGHTS—Continued inactive at unchanged rates, there having been but very light engagements reported for Liverpool, London and Glasgow at old figures, without any noticeable shipments for other ports. The latest charters have been: A ship from Quebec to London, Deals at £4; one from Richibucto to Liverpool, £3 5s.; one from St. Stephen to Liverpool, £3 17s. 6d.; one from St. John, N. B., to Liverpool, £3; a bark to Constantinople, Rum, $12 50 ₩ ton of 250 gallons, or if to Galatz, $15 50; one of 418 tons to Marseilles, $15 for light Pipe Staves, 2½d. for Rum, and 80c. for Provisions, and back to New-York, $2,500 if from Marseilles, $3,000 if from Leghorn, and $3,750 if from Smyrna or Syria; one to Lisbon, $18 for Staves, 50c. for Resin, and $6 for Logwood, thence to Rio, Salt, £1 8s. ₩ ton; a brig to Naples, Cotton, &c.; a British brig to Cork, Corn, 5d., or if to any other port in the Channel, 5½d.; a bark from Cienfuegos, and a British brig from South Side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; a brig, 200 tons, for a twelve months' West India trading voyage, $500 ₩ month; one hence, from Palatka, Fla., to Guadaloupe, Yellow Pine Lumber, $11; and one of 200 tons, to St. Thomas, $600 out.

New-York Cattle Market....June 13.

Carefully prepared every Wednesday for the Daily Times.

For Beeves at Allerton's, Washington Drove Yard, corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-fourth-street, and at Chamberlain's, Hudson River Bull's Head, foot of Robinson-street. For Cows and Calves, Sheep and Lambs, (also for Beeves occasionally,) at Browning's, in Sixth-street, near Third-avenue; and also at O'Brien's, Central Bull's Head, (for Cows, Calves and Beeves only,) No. 9 Sixth-street, and at Union Drove Yards for Swine.

TOTAL RECEIPTS.

At all the principal markets, as taken from the books kept for that purpose:

Beeves	2,912	Swine	480
Veals	923	Milk Cows	204
Sheep and Lambs	6,842		

RECEIPTS BY RAILROAD.

	Harlem.	Erie.	Hud. River.
Beeves	—	1,100	600
Veals	637	—	—
Milk Cows	5	—	6
Sheep and Lambs	875	—	25
Swine	—	480	—

Received by Hudson River boats, 600 Beeves only.

BEEVES.

In comparison with the small numbers received a month ago, the market to-day is abundantly supplied, to the great discomfiture of owners, and we doubt if any one seller to-day has realized a profit on the cost. The number of fresh stock is 2,319 head, an increase of 351 over last Wednesday, and 92 over the average of each great market day last year. The market presented a very dull appearance and a further decline is established with a goodly portion remaining on hand. The wants of the people in general are much diminished, they resorting to cheaper meats and vegetables. Mutton especially, this now being more plenty and is selling lower, affected by the warm weather. The average quality of the cattle was not as good as previous sale days, there being a scarcity comparatively, of good cattle. For these prices only slightly declined.

PRICES.

(*Estimated by the pound for the Beef in the quarter.*)

Best quality	11c. @11½c.	Common quality	9½c.@10c.
Good quality	10½c.@—	Inferior quality	8c. @ 9c.

There is, we understand, quite a supply at Albany awaiting a turn in prices, also at Bergen; but we are compelled to sympathize with those that bought at 12c.@13c. ₩ lb., for they will never see that price again this season. We notice a drove in market to-day from Texas, fatted in Illinois; they are small size, but make pretty fair Beef. This feeder's example should be followed, as cattle can be bought in Texas at $17 or $18 a head. This certainly is an opening for one with capital.

The following is the number received at the different market places:

At Allerton's	2,319	At Browning's	298
At O'Brien's	97	At Chamberlain's	268
Total			2,912
Received the previous week			2,560

We notice the following lots in the yards:

PHILLIP S. CARY was selling 41 head of Chicago still-fed cattle, owned by MORRIS, average weight, 6 cwt. strong—selling at 9c.@11c. 5 sold to PURCHASE, weighing 7 cwt., at $74; and 3 to RICE, at $72 50. Market slow.

WELLING & MORTON had 40 head of Ohio cattle of middling quality, average about 7 cwt.—selling slowly at 10c.@11c. in lots.

CHAS. TRED was selling a pretty good drove, brought here by CREAMER, from Madison, Ohio, weighing at home 1,300 lbs., live, selling in lots at 10c.@11c. 24 sold to GEORGE HAWS at $85, about 8½ cwt.

G. AYRAULT had 180 cattle from Illinois, owned by JOHN MORRIS, the best selling at 11 down to 9½c. CHRIS. GWYER took 4 at $97, and READ took 6 at $84, which is quite 11c. a pound.

W. H. GURNEY had 123 cattle from Lafayette, Indiana—average weight 7½, of pretty good quality, owned by MONTGOMERY & Co., and selling at 10c.@11c., or $67 to $97 a head.

GEO. JOFFEY had 100 head from Ohio, owned by P. A. CREW & Co. Selling slowly at 10c. @11c., in lots. Market slow, 4 sold to ANDERSON, at $86, which is 11c.

W. E. WHEATON was selling 53 cattle for McCULLOUGH, from Ohio, a hard lot, of the meanest description, selling at 9½c.@10c.

JOHN MERRITT had 77 head small cattle owned by S. M. BAKER, from Ohio, which will average $60 a head.

MEAD & HOLCOMB had 60 head cattle, owned by CREAMER & ROWAND, average about 6½ cwt.—average $62 50—the drove market languid.

S. RENNICK was trying to sell 65 head from Pyatt County, Illinois, owned by RENNICK & WEAVER—selling at 10c.@11c.—9 sold to MOORE at this price.

JOS. WILLIAMS had 154 head, all from Texas, fatted in Illinois, selling at 9½c.@11c., or $60 a head.

CULVER, HURD & Co., were selling 65 head from Ontario, still, selling at 10c.@12c., very few at the outside price—some pretty fine.

A. BARTRAM had 108 head to-day from Illinois, owned by H. DONNEY, average weight nearly 8½ cwt., a very good drove, and sold better than any in the yards, will average about $92. 20 sold to JOHN HARNS, $90 and $100, and 4 to D. APPLEBY, $108.

DAVID BELDEN had 67 head, owned by SUDDUETH, from Kentucky, Boone County, average weight short 8 cwt., selling at 10c.@11c.

E. T. GURNEY sold a drove of 27 head yesterday, at Bergen, at $75, or 10c. a lb.

The following is the section of country from whence the supplies came:

New-York	142	Wisconsin	51
Ohio	818	Indiana	206
Illinois	1,154	Kentucky	204
Texas	154		

MILK COWS.

The genius of dullness presides over this market, and poor Cows are of no sale. Farmers had better keep them at home. For a good milker $60 is asked. The receipts are rather smaller this week:

At Allerton's	—	At Browning's	20
At O'Brien's	70	At Chamberlain's	114
Total			204
Received last week			201

VEAL CALVES.

Prices rule about the same. The supply is abundant for the existing wants. The quality generally is pretty good. The receipts are up to the average,—nearly all from up the Harlem Railroad:

At Allerton's	837	At Browning's	42
At O'Brien's	40	At Chamberlain's	104
Total			923
Received the previous week			910

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market is better than last week,—they come in all shorn and in better condition than for weeks past. 400 sheep arrived from Kentucky—of very fine quality and bring good prices; there were some poor ones from Michigan; the remainder from Ohio and this State in good order. Lambs come mostly from New-Jersey. At BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLAIN'S there are about 500 on hand this noon. At the latter market we noticed a lot of 300 sheep from Kentucky owned by Mr. LYTER, and sold by JULIUS GROVE, and averaged $20 81 each.

SOLD BY JOHN MORTIMER—AT CHAMBERLAIN'S.

[illegible]

Average ₩ head, $4 32½.

SOLD BY SAMUEL M'GRAW & SON.

[illegible]

Total—1,433 sheep and lambs at $5,735 28. Average per head $4 02.

SOLD BY JAMES M'CARTY—AT BROWNING'S.

[illegible]

944 sheep and lambs at $4,031 34. Average per head $4 27.

The receipts are as follows:

At Allerton's	575	At Chamberlain's	3,842
At Browning's	2,425		
Total			6,842
Received last week			8,536

SWINE.

The immense business done this Winter, larger than for many years, seems to have somewhat exhausted the supply for the moment. The arrivals are small, and prices have touched a point not known for a long period. Col. RADCLIFF sold a lot of 150, average about 130 lbs. net, at 7¼c., live weight.

Domestic Markets.

Beeves being more plenty at Bull's Head the past week, fresh beef is more abundant in our retail markets, and 1c. a pound lower than last week. Best steaks can be had at from 16c.@18c. ₩ lb., and other kinds from 8c.@12c. ₩ lb.

Mutton is sold at from 8c.@12c., and Veal at 10c.@14c. ₩ lb.

Fresh Butter is arriving in large quantities, and has fallen considerably. Best Orange County, which sold a few weeks since as high as 33c. ₩ lb., can now be had for 25c. ₩ lb.; and other kinds at proportionate rates.

Cheese retails at from 10c.@12c. ₩ lb., and Eggs at seven for 12½c.

The markets are stocked with vegetables of all kinds, which are daily arriving in large quantities, and have, consequently, fallen in price somewhat. Potatoes range from 25c.@37½c. ₩ half peck, and Sweet Potatoes retail at 37½c. ₩ half peck. Spinach is as low as 6c. ₩ half peck. Asparagus 12c., and green Peas 18c. ₩ half peck. Tomatoes are 30c., and Water Cresses 8c. ₩ quart. Strawberries range from 4c.@7c. ₩ basket, and Gooseberries from 10c.@12c. ₩ quart.

There is no material change in other kinds of produce.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—No. 48 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, south side, a three-story brick dwelling and store, with a good dry cellar, lot 80 feet deep, a two-story kitchen attached 18x14 feet, best quality of trimmings, iron cornice and gutters. The house is well built in a respectable neighborhood, and a good place for business; only two minutes' walk from the City Hall. Rail cars passing by every five minutes. An applicant can have all the information required on the premises.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—Situated in the southern part of the village of Tarrytown, within five minutes' walk of the depot. Location healthy and pleasant, with a beautiful view of the river. The lot has about two hundred feet of river front, a good, never-failing spring of water, a plentiful supply of grapes and other fruit, a good carriage-house and stable. Possession given immediately. Inquire of JOHN F. GRIFFIN, No. 55 Maiden-lane, or of the subscriber on the premises. URIAH FIELD.

HOUSES FOR SALE VERY LOW.—Save your rent. House and store in Pacific-st., price $3,000; $300 only in cash. A fine house, in perfect order, on Nostrand-av., price $4,000; $400 cash payment. A cottage on Willoughby-st., price $2,600; $250 in cash. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—$2,500—Three-story brick house and lot, on Clason-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn. For particulars, inquire at No. 136 Green-st. $1,500 may remain on bond and mortgage. GEORGE DEROUCHE.

HOUSE AND THREE LOTS FOR SALE—In South Williamsburg, three miles from the ferries, or will exchange [illegible] HAMILTON, No. [illegible] South 8th st., Williamsburg.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—On the Passaic, opposite Belleville, N. J., [illegible] from Newark, and one hour's carriage drive from Jersey City. This place is known as Chestnut Grove, situate on high ground, commanding fine views of the river and surrounding country. The house is 40 by 42, in cottage style, with balconies and piazzas, and an extension building in the rear, containing kitchen, laundry, bath and servants' rooms. The ground, 25 acres, is divided into an extensive lawn, sloping to the river, embellished with a hedge, shrubbery and evergreens, and a variety of ornamental and shade trees. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees, in the rear a grapery, a garden for small fruits and vegetables, and at a suitable distance, barn, carriage-house, poultry-house, &c. Also, several fields in a high state of cultivation. A large proportion of the purchase money can remain on mortgage, or an exchange made for city property. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AND FARM FOR SALE—Situated in the town of Rye, on the New-Haven Railroad, half a mile west of the depot at Port Chester. The house is new, two stories high, 40 feet by 38, with a wing 36 feet by 22, built by days' work in the best manner, and contains all modern improvements. There is also a barn, carriage-house, ice-house filled with ice, and hen house. The house is built on an elevated position, commands an extensive view of Long Island Sound, and the adjacent country. There are 40 acres of land free from rock, 4 of which is woodland, the balance meadow, pasture and plowed fields; nearly all has been thoroughly manured and under-drained. Over 1,000 of the best varieties of fruit trees have been planted within the last two years. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or to M. E. THOMPSON, No. 257 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE OR FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For City, Brooklyn or Jersey City property, in Westchester County, 22 miles from the City via New-Haven Railroad, containing about fifty acres of good land, under a good state of cultivation and well watered. Farm crops are in and garden made. There is a good apple orchard, all grafted, and an abundance of all kinds of fruit. The buildings are a large double house, carriage, wood and fowl houses, a large barn, and all requisite out buildings in good order. For a Summer residence this cannot be surpassed. Possession immediately. Apply to J. E. SAYRE, No. 336 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Elegant country seat with ten acres in Hempstead Village; one do. with six acres, in Kings County, near junction of Brooklyn and Jamaica, and Rockaway Plank-roads; one of five acres in Elizabethtown, N. J. Farm and country seat, 50 acres, superior buildings, Somerville, N. J. Above places are easy of access to the City, and will be sold cheap or exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 126 Broadway.

LLOYD'S MANOR FOR SALE.—The subscriber is prepared to sell portions of his estate to gentlemen desiring country residences, in farms of from five to fifty acres. This beautiful property is situated in Queens County, on the north side of Long Island, within two hours of New-York City, by a steamboat running daily to and from, and is also accessible by railroad. The harbors, bays and Sound surrounding, furnish the finest bathing, fishing and sailing. The place is well watered with living springs of an excellent quality; and for the size, variety and extent of its forest and shade trees is unrivaled in this country. The land is mostly at an elevation of from 50 to 75 feet above tidewater; the soil strong and dry. For the remarkable healthiness of the climate generally, the subscriber has permission to refer to Dr. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS, who owns an adjoining property. Further information may be obtained on application to R. O. GORMAN, Esq., No. 24 William-st., or WYNANT VAN ZANDT, Esq., corner of 5th-av. and 28th-st., and by addressing the subscriber at Lloyd's Manor, Huntington Post-Office, Long Island. HENRY LLOYD.

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE—On easy terms. Farm 50 acres, $3,000; 150 acres, $5,000; 115 acres, $6,000; 36 acres, $4,000; 48 acres, $8,000; 115 acres, $9,000; 120 acres, $8,000; 110 acres, $9,800; 130 acres, $12,000; 48 acres, $12,000; 100 acres, $13,000. Also, a large number of houses, cottages and lots, in New York, Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Staten Island, Newark, Belleville, Paterson, Tarrytown, Yonkers, and New-Rochelle, for sale or exchange. CYRUS M. HARTWICK, No. 208 Broadway, Room No. 1.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With the furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, 1½ miles from the New-Brunswick Depot, New-Jersey, on the banks of the Raritan, and commanding a magnificent view. The house is in the Gothic style, lately built with the best materials and filled in with brick. A photograph of the place can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

WALNUT COTTAGE, WITH THREE ACRES OF LAND, FOR SALE.—A picturesque house, containing 12 rooms, delightfully situated on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain, in Orange, N. J., and one hour from the City by the Morris and Essex Railroad. Full particulars at HOMER MORGAN'S, No. 1 Pine st.

PIERREPONT-STREET—BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A very valuable lot, 27x100 feet, for sale. It is the only full-size lot remaining on the entire north side of Pierrepont-st., and the last on this block. As two first class houses have just been commenced on the adjoining lots, it offers a favorable opportunity for any person desirous of building for his own use. Apply to S. HONDLOW, Montague-st., near Court-st.

GOOD LOTS FOR SALE—Well situated for immediate improvement, on 18th, 23d, 24th to 60th sts., west side; for sale low. The whole of the purchase money may remain, if improved. Apply at No. 375 2d-av. HALLOCK & BILLINGS.

LAND FOR SALE—[illegible] acres, delightfully situated a half mile north of the village of Nyack, N. Y., having a water front of 800 feet on Hudson River. Only $500 cash is required, the rest to remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of N. W. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 3 Wall-st.

LAND FOR SALE ON STATEN ISLAND—In lots to suit purchasers, from 5 to 50 acres. Also, a fine stone cottage, with out-buildings in first rate order, and 12 acres adjoining. Inquire of D. PORTER LORD, No. 36 Liberty-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

NEAT HOUSE WANTED.—A small private family are desirous of hiring a good two-story and attic brick house between 8th and 25th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. The house must be in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. Rent to be moderate. For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 11 Broad-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—On Staten Island, within three minutes' walk of Vanderbilt, Clifton, or Stapleton ferries, the three story and basement brick house, fronting the water, in Stapleton, next to Dr. LEA's, in good order, good bathing, with fine view of the bay, &c. Also, the cottage on the rear, with stable, fruit trees, shade, newly painted. Immediate possession. Apply to R. C. SMITH, Stapleton, or Dr. Lea, next door.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—The dwelling house known as No. 7 Millward-place, West 31st st., between 8th and 9th avs. Bathing rooms and water-closet, hot and cold water and gas throughout the house; has been painted thoroughly and is in the best order. Will be let on a lease if required, to a good tenant. Apply to JAMES MILLWARD, No. 1 Millward-place, West 31st-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A two-story high freestone basement, upright attic brick house, with 11 finished rooms; location unusually pleasant, and within five minutes' walk of the ferries. To an acceptable tenant rent low, and possession given immediately; occupant leaving the city. Inquire at No. 224 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—A new four-story house, brown stone front, in 35th-st., second door west from Lexington-av., size 20 by 55. Contains all the modern improvements. Will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to T. & L. ROSS, No. 20 Pearl-st. and No. 62 Stone-st.

25 MAIDEN-LANE, FRONT OFFICE, SECOND FLOOR—To let, or lease. It is very desirable both as to size and locality, for a WATCH IMPORTER or dealer in FANCY GOODS, or JEWELRY. Also, a FRONT ROOM on the third floor. Inquire on the premises of A. MORTON & CO.

NEWPORT COTTAGE.—Furnished, to let for the season, or for sale. It is in perfect repair, being recently repaired and painted, is fully furnished, (with the exception of Table Silver,) and ready for immediate possession—is situated 19 John-st., Newport, R. I. For particulars apply as above, or to J. CUSHING, at Reid & Cushing's, No. 118 Fulton-st., N. Y.

THE WHARF AND SIXTEEN LOTS OF GROUND TO LET—Between 59th and 60th sts., N. R. The above property is well adapted to the purposes of a coal or lumber yard, or for any business requiring wharf privileges. Apply to L. B. WARD, or A. M. LYON, 27 Wall-st.

NEW THREE-STORY HOUSE TO LET—No. 11 Poplar-st., Brooklyn, within one minute's walk of the ferry. For further particulars, inquire of THOMAS MORTON, No. 313 Pearl-st., New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—The lower part of a three story and basement brick house, in a most desirable location, three minutes' walk from the Peck-slip Ferry, to a small family, at a moderate rent. The apartments are now furnished, but the furniture, carpets, &c., must be sold, and may be bought low, as the owner is leaving for Europe. Address J. C., Box No. 1,336 Post-office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR SEVERAL YEARS.—The brown stone, new and desirable dwelling house, No. 96 East 19th st., near Irving-place, with the furniture. The owner, the present occupant, leaves for Europe in the Fall, and will give possession immediately after July 1. Can be seen from 10 A. M. to 12 M. For further particulars, apply to FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

LARGE CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY TO LET—For religious worship, from the 1st of May next. Inquire of the Janitor.

THE WHOLE OR PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 261 West 18th-st. Rent cheap. Inquire of DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOTEL IN BROOKLYN TO LEASE—A building of white marble, 100 feet front, in process of being built, near the City Hall. Apply to J. P. GAYNOR, No. 32 Court-st., Brooklyn.

SECOND FLOOR AND FRONT BASEMENT TO LET—Of a 3 story brown stone front house, delightfully located, with all the modern improvements. Rent only $150. Family consists of three grown persons. Apply at No. 113 West 42th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE AND BASEMENT TO LET—No. 62 Cortlandt-st. Also, the fourth and fifth floors Nos. 62, 64 and 66 Cortlandt-st., calculated for manufacturing purposes. Will be rented low and immediate possession given. SMITH & DUNNING, No. 62 Cortlandt-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS TO LET—A few rooms, and one store with two fronts, still unrented on Canal, Elm and Walker sts. The extension of Canal-st. adds new advantages to this position. Apply to Mr. GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building cor. of Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Also in building on cor. of 26th-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate. Apply at No. 313 Pearl-st. THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO FORTES. T. H. CHAMBERS, No. 385 Broadway.

ATTENTION PIANO PURCHASERS.—We desire to call attention to our large and superior stock of Piano Fortes, having much the best assortment to be found in the country. We are manufacturers of the celebrated CELESTIAL OR DOUBLE OCTAVE PIANOS, which are now taking the lead where the purchaser wants the power of the grand Piano in a square case. Our Pianos made for schools, being designed for hard usage, are in great demand, being plain, substantial and cheap. We are sole agents for the much admired Pianos of A. W. Ladd & Co., of Boston, with or without the Æolian, and always have a large assortment of their new scale, with new grand action, considered by all the best Boston Pianos. We are also sole agents for CARHART, NEEDHAM & Co.'s WORLD-RENOWNED MELODIONS, and offer at the lowest prices, Pianos from ten to twenty different manufactories.

Purchasers will find it to their advantage to examine our large and unsurpassed stock. Pianos and Melodions to let. ELY & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

ATTENTION IS INVITED TO A NEW REED ORGAN, with four stops, and full set of sub pipes, in oak and rosewood cases, considered the best instrument ever invented for the parlor or church, cost $2 0 to $300. Mason & Hamlin's newly improved Model Melodions, single and double. Reeds supplied to agents at factory prices; also, sold at retail on monthly payments and for rent. FRENCH HARMONIUMS with 8 and 12 stops. Hallet, Davis & Co.'s unrivaled Grand and Square Pianos in every variety of style.

FOUR GEORGE HEWS BOSTON PIANOS, entirely new, (bought at a bargain to close a concern,) for sale at $75 to $100 below usual cost price and fully warranted. Second-hand Pianos, from $15 to $150. Pianos to let. S. T. GORDON, Music Publisher, No. 297 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 West 28th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials, under their supervision. Written guarantee with every piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing very largely, furnish the best pianos lower than anywhere else; decidedly the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let, and exchanged.

PIANOS!—PIANOS!!—Great bargains may be had at the splendid warehouse of N. P. B. CURTISS, at his old stand, No. 447 Broadway, where he has re-opened with a rich and varied assortment of Pianos, from the celebrated manufactory of Geo. Hews, Boston; also, a large assortment of New-York manufacture. Persons will find it to their advantage to call before purchasing elsewhere.

HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS—Having been induced by the increased demand for their pianos, to greatly extend their manufacturing facilities, are now prepared to meet the full demand of the public, and at prices greatly reduced. Particular attention is called to their new circular scale, metallic frame piano, unsurpassed by any other. Warerooms No. 110 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, N. Y. These pianos received the first premiums in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

BACON & RAVEN—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS—Nos. 160 and 162 Centre-st., opposite Canal, east from Broadway—Having an experience of 25 years, and every requisite facility at our manufactories, are enabled to offer the public an assortment of instruments unsurpassed by any as to tone, workmanship and durability.

CHICKERING'S PIANO-FORTES REMOVED—From No. 295 to No. 505 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, where every variety of square and grand pianos may be had at the lowest factory prices. H. WARREN, Sole Agent For Chickering & Son's Piano-fortes for New-York City.

HALL'S CELESTIAL PIANOS—BENNETT & CO., No. 300 Broadway, are now supplied with a large stock of these beautiful instruments. No person should, by any means purchase, whatever interested parties may say to the contrary, till they have first seen these Improved Pianos.

NO HUMBUG.—A very superior rosewood piano forte, 7 octaves, iron frame, perfect in all respects and warranted; been used only three months; maker's price $310, for sale for $225, with stool. Can be seen at No. 34 Vesey-st., near the Astor House, from 9 o'clock till 3.

FOUR SECONDHAND PIANO-FORTES FOR SALE LOW—One 6½ octave, for $170; one 7 octave, $190; one do., $200; one do., serpentine front, $210. E. GLENN, No. 83 Spring-st.

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS—Of all classes and by various makers, for sale and hire, at J. & D. WALKER'S, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st.

J. PIRSSON & SON'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 748 Broadway, one door from Astor-place. An elegant assortment of new and second-hand pianos constantly on hand.

PIANOS.—A large assortment of new and second hand Piano fortes, of Stodart and other Manufacturers, for sale or to hire, by GEIB & JACKSON, No. 783 Broadway, near 10th-st.

PIANOS TO LET—WITH PRIVILEGE OF PURCHASING—Rent deducted. New and second-hand pianos to rent at very low prices. HAINES BROS. & CUMMINGS, No. 110 3d-av., corner of 14th-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES—For improving vision, and seeing near and distant objects through one pair. Professor FRANKS, sole patentee and maker, No. 2 Park-row, New-York. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON—For car wheels and malleable purposes—for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., corner of Platt-st., agent of the Adirondac Iron Company.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

FINANCIAL.

MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 63 William-st., New-York, issue FOREIGN CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following Cities:

Alexandria,	Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pisa,
Antwerp,	Calcutta,	Madrid,	Rome,
Athens,	Canton,	Malta,	Rotterdam,
Amsterdam,	Dresden,	Marseilles,	Rio de Janeiro,
Berlin,	Dusseldorf,	Milan,	St. Petersburg,
Baden-Baden,	Edinburg,	Moscow,	Strasbourg,
Berne,	Florence,	Munich,	Sienna,
Bonn,	Frankfort,	Messina,	Smyrna,
Bordeaux,	Genoa,	Mulhouse,	Seville,
Boulogne,	Geneva,	Madras,	Stettin,
Bremen,	Gibraltar,	Malta,	Shanghai,
Brussels,	Hamburg,	Manila,	Singapore,
Bagnères de Luchon,	Hague,	Madeira,	Sydney, N. S. W.
Basle,	Havre,	Melbourne,	Turin,
Bombay,	Heidelberg,	Aix,	Toulon,
Batavia,	Hong Kong,	Naples,	Trieste,
Beyrout,	Kandy, Ceylon,	Nice,	Venice,
Cairo,	Liverpool,	Oporto,	Vevay,
Coblentz,	London,	Oleron,	Vienna,
Cologne,	Leghorn,	Paris,	Wiesbaden,
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Pau,	Warsaw,
Colombo, Ceylon,	Lyons,	Palermo,	Zurich.

ALSO, CREDITS FOR INDIA AND CHINA ON THE ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Canton,	Shanghai,	Calcutta,
Hong Kong,	Bombay,	Madras.
Singapore,		

CREDITS FOR AUSTRALIA ON THE BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES OF LONDON.

Branches and Agencies at

Maitland and Newcastle ..... Hunter River.

Brisbane and Ipswich ..... Moreton Bay.

Victoria Branches.

Melbourne, Geelong, Kyneton.

Castlemaine ..... Mount Alexander.

Ballarat.

Sandhurst Agency ..... Bendigo.

Ovens Agency.

LOAN FOR $1,500,000.—For refunding to the holders of the Canal Revenue Certificates, issued under the provisions of chapter four hundred and eighty-five of the laws of the year eighteen hundred and fifty-one, the amount received into the Treasury thereon. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for the payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates and for other purposes," passed April 15, 1854, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 20th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of one million five hundred thousand dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1873. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole, or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the payment of Canal Revenue Certificates," and enclosed in an envelope direct to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany, or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in New-York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts, and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York, and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

LOAN FOR $1,250,000—For the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, the Cayuga and Seneca Canals and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and for other purposes.—The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act authorizing a Loan for the Enlargement of the Erie, the Oswego, and the Cayuga and Seneca Canals, and for the completion of the Black River and Genesee Valley Canals, and to provide for payment of certain Canal Revenue Certificates, and for other purposes," passed Feb. 16, 1855, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 21st day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of One Million Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the first day of July, 1873. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and endorsed "Loan for the Enlargement," and enclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department at Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the New-York State Bank in Albany; or on the 30th day of June next, if paid at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in New York, but the money will be received and scrip issued at any time before, if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the first and second judicial districts and those residing out of the State will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, May 22, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant Governor.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Cairo,	Liege,	Pau,
Algiers,	Coblence,	London,	Palermo,
Amsterdam,	Cologne,	Livourne,	Pisa,
Anvers,	Constantinople,	Lucerne,	Prague,
Athens,	Dresde,	Lucques,	Riga,
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Lyon,	Rome,
	Frankfort-a-M.,	Madrid,	Rotterdam,
Baden-Baden,		Madeira,	Seville,
Basle,	Genes,	Malaga,	Sienne,
Berlin,	Geneve,	Malte,	Smyrne,
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mannheim,	St. Petersbourg,
Beyrout,	Hambourg,	Marseille,	Strasbourg,
Bologne,	Havre,	Mayence,	Stockholm,
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Messine,	Trieste,
Breme,	Jerusalem,	Milan,	Turin,
Breslau,	La Haye,	Moscow,	Venise,
Bruxelles,	Lausanne,	Munich,	Vienne,
Cadix,	Leipsic,	Naples,	Wiesbaden,
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Nice,	Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 9 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

$8,000 WANTED—For 3 or 5 years, on first class unencumbered real estate, in Cincinnati, Ohio, at 10 per cent. interest, that being lawful interest in Ohio. The property consists of a large block of warehouses, in the business part of the city. Interest payable semi-annually in New York. First class bondsman. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, 60 Wall-st.

MONEY LIBERALLY ADVANCED BY PECARES, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS, Auctioneers, No. 31 Liberty-st. One door from Nassau. On stocks, vessels, real estate, furniture, pictures, merchandise, &c., left with us for sale.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 5, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for Directors of this Company and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at their office, No. 173 Canal st., on TUESDAY, 19th June instant. Polls open from 12 o'clock, M. to 1 o'clock P. M. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

EXCHANGE AND COLLECTION OFFICE—Northeast corner of Broadway and Canal-st. GEORGE PEYTON. Uncurrent money of every description discounted at the lowest market (Wall-st.) rates. Collections made on all the principal cities in the United States and Canada.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 59 Wall-st., issue credits for TRAVELERS, available in any part of the world.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS.

WE ARE PREPARED TO EXECUTE ALL ORDERS for the purchase and sale of LAND WARRANTS, IN LARGE AND SMALL QUANTITIES.

Our facilities for purchasing Warrants at first hands are not excelled.

All orders for the purchase of Warrants will be executed at THE SMALL COMMISSION OF ONE DOLLAR APIECE.

Assignments will be rigidly scrutinized.

N. R. COBB & CO., Stock and Bond Brokers, No. 22 William st., New-York.

REFERENCES—Bank of the Commonwealth, Ohio Life and Trust Company.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain a warrant for 160 acres of land of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT—At the best market prices. Also constantly on hand and for sale—160, 120, 80 and 40 acre Warrants, which will be fully guaranteed, without regard to time. F. KOWING, No. 64 Wall-st., basement.

U. S. PASSPORTS—Necessary for persons going abroad, procured by C. HOLT, No. 15 Wall-st., Custom-House Broker.

LAND WARRANTS BOUGHT, SOLD and fully guaranteed, and claims for Bounty Land and Pensions promptly collected by GEO. WOODMAN, 40 William-st.

TAX COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, No. 32 Chambers-st., basement of New City Hall.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The ASSESSMENT ROLLS of the several Wards of the City of New-York will be opened for examination and review from MONDAY, the 21st of May, until MONDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All Tax-Payers desirous of examining and correcting the said Rolls, are requested to make application to the undersigned, at their office, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. J. W. ALLEN, GEO. H. PURSER, WM. J. PECK, Tax Commissioners.

HAMILTON WORKS, NEWARK, N. J., June 7, 1855.

TO ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, &c.—A Preliminary Meeting of those interested in the Artificial Stone Business carried on at the above Works, will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 15th inst., for the purpose of organizing a company, to which your attention is respectfully invited. JOHN WOOD, Sec. pro tem.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.—THE NEWTON COPPER-TYPE COMPANY have CHEMICALLY PURE COPPER for sale, at 50 cents per pound, at No. 14 Frankfort-st.

INSURANCE.

HOWARD LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 237 BROADWAY, CORNER OF PARK-PLACE, NEW-YORK.—This Company, with an ample Cash Capital, make insurance against Life Risks upon the most favorable terms, either for the whole duration of life, or a more limited period.

Looking rather to the future usefulness than to any immediate benefit to policy holders, the Company will pursue the same plan of operations adopted at its organization. The combined [illegible] in the main, and [illegible] the proceeds of the office.

The Directors have much pleasure in recommending the Company as being to all persons equal to its engagements and responsibility to its policy holders.

Parties insured have the privilege of crossing the Atlantic to ports in Europe, at all seasons of the year, without extra charge.

Special Permits will be granted for California, Australia, East Indies and other Foreign Ports, at a reduced rate of premium.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WM. V. PORTER, Secretary.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS.

CHARLES D. SMITH, M. D., No. 2 West 14th-st.

EDWARD PHELPS, M. D., No. 4 Charlton-st.

(In attendance daily at the Office, from 2 to 3 o'clock P. M.)

JOHN T. METCALF, M. D., Consulting Physician.

S. CAMBRELENG, Esq., Counsellor.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST. NEW-YORK, May 22, 1855.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THE DIRECTORS OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held at the office this day, the following gentlemen were duly elected by the Stockholders, viz.: James W. Otis, Thomas Tileston, Hugh Auchincloss, Richard M. Blatchford, Caleb Swan, Thomas W. Gale, Jonathan Thorne, Daniel S. Fearing, Charles Williams, William Whitewright, Cornelius McCoon, David S. Kennedy, Moses H. Grinnell, Andrew Foster, Samuel T. Tisdale, Wyllis Blackstone, William S. Wetmore, Joshua J. Henry, Drake Mills, Josiah Lane, Acton Civill. At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, JAMES W. OTIS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

TONTINE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Office, No. 38 Wall-st. Branch Office, No. 1 Avenue D. This Company, organized under the General Insurance Law of 1853, with a Cash Capital of $200,000, offers to insure Dwelling houses, Merchandise, Household Furniture and other property, against loss or damage by fire, on terms as favorable as those of any similar institution. All Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

James Pirsson,	Wm. B. Dunning,	Thomas Haviland,
Samuel Jessup,	John S. Reynolds,	Daniel S. Taylor,
Jeremiah G. Lugar,	George C. Lugar,	Andrew J. Ceal,
Crum. T. White,	F. W. Geissenhainer, Jr.,	J. Wade Wilson,
E. H. Bimberk,		David S. Holmes,
George Reed,	James E. Quick.	

J. WILSON FREEBORN, Sec. JAMES PIRSSON, Pres't.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 6th month, 26th, 1855. This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insure against loss or damage by fire on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. [illegible]
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hall Clark,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. C. [illegible]
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. [illegible]
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. [illegible]
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. [illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President. SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton-st., corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having its capital invested in the most undoubted securities, [illegible] stores and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. B. Fitzgerald,	Jesse C. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	N. P. Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
F. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenboss,	Andrew Freeman,	Samuel F. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President. WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 12 William-st., New-York. CAPITAL ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, deposited with the Comptroller of the State, thus affording permanent security to the insured—is now prepared to take risks and issue policies on lives, on as liberal terms as any other Company in the City or country. ERASTUS LYMAN, President. STEPHEN C. WHEELER, Secretary. D. MEREDITH REESE, M. D., Medical Examiner, No. 389 Broadway, who attends at the office every day at noon, and will visit applicants at their houses and places of business, if desired.

ARCTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000. Office No. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK. This Company insures Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, Vessels in Port and their Cargoes, and other Property, against Loss or Damage by FIRE, and the Risks of Inland Navigation, at current rates. CALEB BARSTOW, President. RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000, WITH A SURPLUS. OFFICES, No. 32 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st. Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire. RICHARD VARICK, President. W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 8 Wall-st. and 325 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insure buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property against loss or damage by fire. MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

NOTICE.—The Fire Insurance Companies in this City have resolved that on and after the 1st day of July, 1855, the rate of insurance on buildings having iron shutters in front, and on goods therein, shall be increased five cents per $100, unless one shutter on each story above the first, shall be fastened so as to be opened from the outside.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up. o26-'54-law2yT D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual banker, BANK OF THE EMPIRE STATE, must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said banker. au10-'54-law2yTh. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Avenue for the benefit of all classes of persons, 3d-av., corner of 9th-st.—Moneys deposited before the 1st of July will draw interest at the rate of 6 per cent. Bank open daily from 9 to 2, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock. ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE & ASHTABULA R. R. Co.

NOTICE.—A dividend of five per cent., on the capital stock of this Company has been declared out of the net earnings, for the six months ending June 30, 1855, payable to the stockholders on the 2d day of July next, at the Office of the Treasurer in Cleveland Ohio, in currency, or by sight check on New York, at the option of the stockholders respectively. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 20th of June to 2d July, 1855. By order of the Board. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Corner of Broadway and Grand-street. NEW-YORK, May 7, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi annual dividend of eight per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed on the 20th inst. until the day of payment. A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF MESSRS. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, NEW-YORK, June 12, 1855.

THE INTEREST DUE 15TH INST.—On NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD BONDS AND DEBT CERTIFICATES will be paid at this office. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

NOTICE.—The July interest on the Civil Fund Bonds of the State of California will be paid by JOHN COOK, Jr., at his office, No. 31 Broadway, on presentation of the Coupons, on and after the 30th June, 1855.

FURNITURE.

DESKS! DESKS!! DESKS!!!—The largest and best assortment of office furniture in the City, consisting of double and single standing and sitting desks from $8 to $100; office tables from $4 to $80; office chairs from $2 to $15; cushions, desk stools, &c., at KNOX'S Desk Store, No. 59 Beekman and No. 99 Ann-st.

SCHOOL FURNITURE—Desks, chairs, settees, bookcases, blackboards, slates, &c., manufactured and for sale at the old establishment, No. 24 Grove-st., New York. Orders sent to any part of the world. R. PATON. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

BILLIARD TABLES—We offer for sale a fine stock with our new style of cushion, which is the only correct cushion now in use. Private houses furnished and public rooms fitted up at short notice. GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

H. F. FARRINGTON—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE.—Neat, pretty suites as low as $25, at the factory and warerooms 455 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., besides every style of elegant and fashionable enameled suites. E. M. WARWICK.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Attention, Ladies, Gents, and all. Do you want Boots, Shoes, and Gaiters that will wear? Then go to No. 122 Grand-st., corner of Orchard. Here can be found a large and well-assorted stock of every variety of Ladies' Gaiters at 5s., 10s., 9s., and Misses' and Children's to fit the feet and please the eye; Boys' and Youths' Gaiters and Buttoned Shoes; also, Patent Leather and Calf Boots, Gents' Congress and Buttoned Gaiters; Ladies' and Gents' Toilet Slippers, &c., &c. Call and examine our stock and you will be suited. No. 122 Grand-st. JOEL SAMMIS, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION SALES.

SUMMER RETREATS.

MEDICAL.

PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS

RAILROADS.

COAL.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR EUROPE.

EXPRESSES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Judge [illegible] on the Liquor Question—Suffolk County House.

At the opening of the Supreme Court of Suffolk County a week or two since, and again at Westchester County, at White Plains, on the 6th inst., Judge [illegible] delivered a charge to the Grand Jury on the Prohibitory Liquor Law. "He informed them [illegible] that the selling of strong and spirituous liquors was a violation of the law, except as provided in the law of last Winter, the same as the selling previous to the 1st of May last, and liable to the same punishments and penalties. It was already, until the 4th of July, when the Prohibitory Law goes into full effect, a misdemeanor, and indictable as such. Ale, however, he maintained, did not fall within the category of strong drink, and its sale was not therefore illegal."

At the Suffolk opening, the Judge delivered a touching valedictory, as it was the last occasion that the Court was to be held in the venerable old Court House. He outlined the history of the building, and the most notable scenes that had occurred within it, with the feeling of one who had contributed largely to make its history. The new Court House of Suffolk, at Riverhead, was occupied for the first time last week.

Look Out for Your Bedfellow.

An instance of the necessity of looking out for your bedfellow before you go to sleep is found in the present case. JOHN BROWN, a seaman, about thirty-four years of age, was brought before Justice CONNOLLY, yesterday, on the complaint of JERRY LEARY, who hails from Tennessee, charging him with stealing $27 50, under the following circumstances: LEARY had taken up lodgings at the boarding-house, No. 30 Greenwich-street, having for a bedfellow the accused, JOHN BROWN. On going to bed he put his pocket-book, containing the above amount of money, in his bosom, between his skin and under-shirt. About 3 or 4 o'clock he awoke and missed his pocket-book, and listening a few minutes he heard BROWN gingling money in his hand. LEARY then struck a light, when the accused dropped the pocket-book in the bed, but when he opened it, by some legerdemain, the pocket-book was lightened of the money.

He immediately demanded the money from BROWN, who said that he would give him fifteen dollars if he would say nothing about it. LEARY told him where he would see him first,—before he would take the fifteen dollars. He didn't like to receive, as it were, his own money as a compliment. At any rate, he didn't feel inclined to be put under obligations. LEARY threatened to do him up brown if he would not fork over the whole amount. BROWN refused and struck complainant over the head with a chair, and threatened to take his life if he would say anything about it. The question was summarily disposed of by LEARY calling for help, when the police arrived and took BROWN into custody. The accused was committed by the magistrate to answer in default of $500.

Cricket, St. George's vs. Philadelphia Clubs.

The above Clubs commenced their game yesterday at Hoboken. St. George's played two Innings and scored 91 and 106. Philadelphia 55 and 31 with the loss of 3 wickets. This morning at 12 they resume play and have 112 runs to get off 7 wickets, so that the game does not look very encouraging. There was some good play and the ground was well filled with spectators from all parts numbering near 3,000. We shall give full scores at the close of the match.

☞ On Monday night Rev. Dr. BAIRD gave a lecture on *Russia, Turkey, and the War in Europe*, at Astoria, which was heard with much interest by a large audience. It will be seen, from the advertisement in another column, that he gives this lecture to-night at Jersey City, at the request of many gentlemen of influence in that place.

☞ The Aldermen give us $4,000 worth of celebration on the 4th. It is—let us be thankful—all to be taken out in fireworks, &c.—no crackers and cheese to draw a squeezing crowd, nor lemonade to give the folks the colic.

☞ Butter is falling. The best can be had at two shillings. Beefsteaks are a cent less per pound than last week. Eggs are as cheap as can be expected. Vegetables are coming plenty, and the times are mellowing all around.

☞ Our report of the Complimentary Dinner to J. HOSFORD SMITH, Esq., late United States Consul to Syria and Palestine, which took place last night at the St. Nicholas Hotel, is unavoidably crowded out.

☞ There was no duel reported yesterday! The Doctors think that the fever which first broke out in the Shakspeare Club House won't spread any further.

Mayor's Office.

A considerable amount of business was transacted at the Mayor's Office yesterday.

CHARGE AGAINST AN AUCTIONEER.

The annexed affidavit, embracing a singular charge against an auctioneer, was made before Justice OSBORNE, at the Mayor's Office, yesterday:

DANIEL S. LARKIN, of No. 206 Centre-street, being duly sworn, deposed and said that on the 3d day of May, 1855, he engaged the firm of WATERS & McCAFFERY, auctioneers, of No. 26 Catharine-street, to come to deponent's house to sell a quantity of household furniture.

Deponent further says, that at the time of the sale on said day, RICHARD WATERS, one of said firm, acted as the auctioneer, and during the sale of the goods he, the said WATERS, repeatedly refused to take the bids offered by various *bona fide* bidders, and took the *bids of several persons* instead, whom the said WATERS had procured to be in attendance as under-bidders, and knocked goods down to said persons at half price, thereby cheating and defrauding deponent of the sum of $25 and upwards.

Deponent further says that he afterwards saw the goods so knocked down at half-price by said WATERS to said under-bidders, at the auction store of the said firm, where they were sold the following week at a great advance upon the price which they had previously brought, and deponent himself offered an advance of 100 per cent. on a portion of said goods, over and above what deponent had received for them at his sale.

The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500.

THOSE DOGS AGAIN.

JOHN KELLY, of No. 672 Ninth-avenue, writes to the Mayor that on Ninth-avenue, from Fiftieth to Fifty-third streets, there are not less than one hundred and fifty dogs kept by Germans, for the purpose of hauling rag carts, and last week no less than three of these dogs went mad, and were shot by the neighbors, but before one of them was killed he bit a young heifer, belonging to a poor, industrious man in Fifty-first-street—that she (the heifer) went mad the next day, and they had to kill her on Sunday night.

THE LOTTERY BUSINESS.

J. W. K. ROBINSON, of Cincinnati, informs the Mayor by letter, that a firm, whose office is in Wall-street, New-York, are sending a newspaper called the *Golden Age* all over the Western States; and that said papers contain schemes of lotteries that profess to draw by the Delaware lotteries, with prizes of $20,000 and $30,000—tickets only $2. He thinks the whole concern is a humbug, and hopes the villains will be arrested, as they are swindling the people of the Western States out of thousands of dollars.

EZRA LUDLOW, of No. 20 Amity-place, writes to the Mayor "That the Fifteenth Ward is certainly the worst managed Ward in the City, as far [illegible]

[illegible]

diamond ring, worth at least $100. Discharged on giving bail to answer in $600.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The ring above referred to was put into my possession by Mr. C. C. S. EMLEY, and at the time above referred to was, and now is, held by me, with the consent of Mr. EMLEY, as security for money loaned over twelve months ago. The ring was obtained, and is now held by me, in no other way or manner and for no other purpose. The matter has been satisfactorily explained and the complaint withdrawn.

JAMES FERGUSON, No. 20 Cortlandt-street.

[Advertisement.]

A Card from Madame Restell.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the *Tribune* has not the manliness to insert the following Card in refutation of an article false in every particular, which it published, the undersigned requests its insertion in your columns:

To the Editors of the Tribune:

GENTLEMEN—As some contemptible and cowardly scoundrel, under the assumed name and address of "K. Oliphant, Barclay-street Hotel, 31 Barclay-street," has succeeded in imposing a pretended complaint of a most malignant character upon the "Mayor's Book," which of course is eagerly and greedily seized upon and spread out before the public in the columns of the *Tribune*, in editorial display, will you have the fairness to do me the justice of inserting this Card equally conspicuously, to enable me to state that after the most diligent and industrious search and inquiry no such person as "K. Oliphant" is to be found, ever been known or ever been heard of, either at No. 31 Barclay-street or elsewhere; that there is no such name in the Directory, and that there is no longer even such a hotel as the "Barclay-street Hotel," and that the pretended complaint is a base fraud.

That my counsel has called upon the Mayor to acquaint him with the imposition, that the slight reparation of exposing the fraud practiced may be rendered.

May I not suggest in conclusion, whether the incessant abuse of me upon every possible occasion, upon the slightest pretext, or no pretext, is not cowardly and ungentlemanly. Cowardly, because I am a woman, and those attacking me are supposed to be men. Cowardly, because they have an immense and crushing engine of power, subject to their will and control, which I have not; and ungentlemanly, because no gentleman will thus take unfair advantage.

Yours, respectfully,
MADAME RESTELL.

New-York, June 12th, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

A WORD TO PERSONS IN DELICATE HEALTH.—Many delicate constitutions suffer from the laying aside of flannels on the approach of Summer, and many are injured by retaining them during the hot season. The difficulty is both pleasantly and effectually obviated by substituting

RAY'S ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER GARMENTS,

composed of a very light, soft, elastic, and finely-wrought material. They act to a charm upon the system, gently absorbing the perspiration when it is too profuse, and provoking its genial flow whenever checked by any sudden change in temperature.

DR. VALENTINE MOTT'S

commendation is, "They are admirably adapted for invalids, to prevent them, during the hot season, from feeling the sudden changes of our variable climate."

JAMES E. RAY, No. 109 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE WORLD'S MEDICAL CONGRESS.—This extensive Medical Institution, composed of foreign and native physicians, representing every system of practice, both medical and surgical in vogue, is now open at No. 519 Broadway, and ready for the treatment of every disease known to the human frame. Invalids consulting this institution can avail themselves at once of the medical and surgical skill of the whole world. The Medical Congress is in session and may be consulted every day, except Sundays, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. A competent physician is constantly in attendance during the intervals that the Congress is not in session, and may be consulted from 7 to 9 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M.

H. K. ROOT, M. D., Superintendent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ While wearing RAY'S Superior Zephyr Merino Undergarments, you

Know-Nothing of morning chills,
Nothing of mid-day heats,
Nothing of evening dews,
Everything of the wisdom and pleasure of wearing the *coolest, healthiest and pleasantest* Summer undergarment ever offered to the approbation of a discerning public. Examine and judge, purchase and enjoy, at JAMES E. RAY'S

Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory,
No. 109 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

COLBURN & NASH,
AGENTS FOR
Lighte, Newton & Bradbury's
PIANO-FORTES,
Goodman & Baldwin's Melodions.
Second-hand Pianos for Sale and to Let.
No. 423 Broadway,
H. COLBURN. New-York. F. H. NASH.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Summer Under Garments and Hosiery of every description, and at the very lowest price, will be found at

RANKIN'S OLD STAND NO. 104 BOWERY.

Special attention is invited at this season to the

ZEPHYR MERINO UNDER-VESTS,

originally introduced at our establishment several years since, and which have been universally approved for their lightness, elasticity, durability and cheapness.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

PLAIN AND DECORATIVE PAPER-HANGINGS.—PRATT & HARDENBERGH, Manufacturers and Importers, No. 360 Broadway, between Leonard and Franklin streets, invite attention to their extensive stock, which is unsurpassed by any in this country. Faithful and accomplished workmen sent to any part of the City or country, at short notice, and their work warranted.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Salt Rheum, Scorbutic Eruptions, and Scrofula, and in all Rheumatic cases this reliable Ointment should be used as a sovereign remedy even when all other means have been tried in vain. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden Lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations, with charts and written descriptions of character, given daily by Prof. FOWLER, at the Phrenological Cabinet, 308 Broadway, near the Park. Private rooms for Ladies and Gentlemen.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Check Marseilles suits, $3 50; beautiful Zephyr Cassimere suits, $10; at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street.—See under head of Paints.

[Advertisement.]

LAST THREE DAYS OF THE BABY SHOW.—It positively closes on Saturday, when all the prize babies will be taken home. Admirable chance to see them all now without a crowd. Such beautiful creatures were never before seen. All the curiosities to be seen at the same time, as well as the afternoon and evening performances at Barnum's Museum.

LONG ISLAND.

Washington Park, Brooklyn.

Washington Park, better known as "Fort Greene," it is gratifying to state, is nearer completion now than last year, a fact well worthy of notice, when its history is considered. The deep gullies made by the heavy rains of last Winter, which poured in torrents down its slopes, have been filled up, and to prevent future damage from this source, paved water-courses have been constructed, so inviting and natural that the aqueous element passes off without an effort, and without injury to the grounds. The attempts made last year to form a sod over the entire surface in the old fashioned way, by the sowing of seed, has proved, as was predicted at the time by some, far too slow a process for this progressive and pro-gressing age, and the more modern and expeditious plan of laying and already formed, has been resorted to the present season, which not only adds much to the beauty of the Park, but will aid very materially in protecting the washing away of the ground by the element that proved so destructive to its beauty the past season.

Besides the improvements already named, numerous serpentine and curving graveled paths, up hill and down, around and across hill and dale, have been formed, trees and shrubbery have been set out, so that the place already presents a much improved appearance—the state it should have been in years ago. When perfected, this will be one of the most magnificent Parks in the country. From its consecrated heights, an excellent view can be had of Jersey, the Highlands, the Bay, River, and Islands, New-York, and Brooklyn, and it will undoubtedly prove to be an agreeable and useful place of resort at no distant day.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Association was held on Tuesday evening, in the lecture room of the Pilgrim Church, on which occasion, after the usual opening exercises, ALEXANDER WATSON, Esq., late of the Albany Female and Kinderhook Academies, now of Brooklyn, delivered an essay on "Authority and Reason." The production was an able one, and the large and intelligent audience present testified their appreciation of this effort, by unanimously requesting a copy of the essay for publication. This Society is moving along quietly, and its prosperity and usefulness are increasing continually.

Larceny.

BENJAMIN WARHART, arrested by officer MATHEWS of the Mayor's office, Brooklyn, for stealing clothing from a Sailor's Boarding House in West-street, New-York, was yesterday tried before Justice CURTIS and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $25.

☞ Circuit Court Calendar, Brooklyn, for this day, Nos. 86, 91 to 110.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ Mr. YERRINGTON wishes us to say that his "incivility" which prevented our learning the "proceedings" of the first Strawberry Festival at Jersey City, consisted in a failure to recognise our reporter—he, Mr. Y. says, not having introduced himself as such at the door—a mistake, of course.

MARRIED

In this City, on Wednesday, June 6, by Rev. L. H. King, at the parsonage, No. 170 Duane-st., Mr. CHARLES F. M. CHURCH to Miss MARGARET F. DUFF.

In this City, on Sunday, June 10, by Rev. L. H. King, Mr. OSCAR F. BURTON to Miss MARY A. WATSON.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. L. H. King, Mr. WILLIAM COOK to Miss MAY PHALEN.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. L. H. King, Mr. CORNELIUS BLOODGOOD to Miss HESTER HANNAH, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, June 13, by Rev. Dr. Lathrop, O. M. CRAPP and Miss L. A. COMSTOCK, of New-Lebanon, N. Y.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, by Rev. Spencer H. Cone D. D., G. WASHINGTON HILLMAN and MARY AUGUSTA, daughter of James Madison Ball, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn on Wednesday, June 13, Mr. JOHN NORTH to MILICENT RAYNOR, of the above city.

At Flushing, on Thursday, June 7, by Rev. Dr. R. W. Dickinson, of this City, MASON R. BROWNING to ANNIE, daughter of J. H. Brower.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, at her residence, LUCY GILPIN, widow of George Gilpin, of apoplexy, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, June 14, to meet at Friends' Meeting-House, corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts., without further invitation.

In this City, on Third day, (Tuesday,) the 12th inst., at her late residence, No. 13 Market-st., LUCY GILPIN, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Hester st. Meeting house, corner of Hester and Elizabeth sts., at 10½ o'clock, on Fifth day (Thursday) morning, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, June 13, after a short and painful illness, EMMA FRANCES CLARK, only daughter of James A. and Phebe Clark.

Notice of the funeral will be given in this afternoon and to-morrow morning's papers.

In this City, at No. [illegible] East 20th-st., on Wednesday, June 6, EMMA PALMER, aged 2 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Chazy, Clinton County, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, June 5, in the 22d year of his age, WILBUR W., son of Solomon Fisk, of Chazy, and brother of the late Almond D. Fisk, of New-York City.

At Ledyard, Conn., of consumption, on Sunday, June 10, in the 26th year of her age, Mrs. WILLIAM CLARK, wife of Capt. William Clark, late of steamer Confidence.

☞ San Francisco, Cal., and New-Jersey papers please copy.

In Paris, on Thursday, May 31, after a short illness, Mr. LEON GOUPIL, aged 24 years, junior partner of the firm of Goupil & Co., of this City.

On Wednesday, June 13, LOUISA LAIMBEER, infant of Wm. and D. L. Laimbeer, Jr., still born.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 13.

$500 Indiana State 5s..[illegible]	300 Cumb. Coal Co....s3 [illegible]
10,000 do..........[illegible]	200 do...............[illegible]
15,000 do..........[illegible]	100 do...............[illegible]
1,000 California 7s, '70..88	100 do...............s30 [illegible]
6,000 do..........88	100 do...............b60 [illegible]
10,000 Tennessee 6s, '90 s3 [illegible]	100 do...............b15 [illegible]
5,000 do..........[illegible]	100 do...............b60 [illegible]
2,000 Virginia 6s.......[illegible]	300 do...............b15 [illegible]
11,000 do.......s3 [illegible]	100 do...............s10 [illegible]
3,000 North Carolina 6s..[illegible]	100 do...............s30 [illegible]
11,500 Louisiana 6s.....[illegible]	100 do...............b60 [illegible]
9,000 Missouri 6s.......[illegible]	100 do...............b30 [illegible]
1,000 Erie Conv. Bds. '71 [illegible]	10 N. Y. Central R. R. [illegible]
4,000 do..........[illegible]	100 do...............b3 [illegible]
5,000 Erie Bds. '83....[illegible]	50 do...............[illegible]
6,000 Erie Bds. '75....[illegible]	100 do...............s3 [illegible]
$25 Cle. & T. D. Bs s3 [illegible]	50 do...............[illegible]
5,000 Hud. R. 1st M. Bs. [illegible]	100 do...............[illegible]
5,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Bs. [illegible]	100 do...............[illegible]
2,000 N. I. 1st M. G. L. s3 [illegible]	120 Chi. & R. Island R. R. [illegible]
1,000 Ills. Cen. R. R. Bs. [illegible]	500 Erie Railroad.....b60 [illegible]
2,000 do..........[illegible]	300 do...............b60 [illegible]
5,000 do..........[illegible]	300 do...............s30 [illegible]
22,000 do..........[illegible]	350 do...............s3 [illegible]
1,000 do..........[illegible]	500 do...............b7 [illegible]
7,000 do..........[illegible]	100 do...............b10 [illegible]
13,000 do..........[illegible]	100 do...............s3 [illegible]
6,000 do.......b60 [illegible]	300 do...............s3 [illegible]
10,000 do.......b30 [illegible]	300 do...............s30 [illegible]
15,000 do.......b60 [illegible]	100 do...............b30 [illegible]
14,000 N. Y. Cen. R.R. Bs [illegible]	400 Harlem Railroad.....[illegible]
10,000 Ill. Frlnd. bds...s3 [illegible]	200 do...............b30 [illegible]
20,000 do.......s3 [illegible]	100 do...............s3 [illegible]
25,000 do.......b60 [illegible]	100 do...............b30 [illegible]
500 New-York Cen. 7's...[illegible]	100 do...............[illegible]
10 Bank New-York.....[illegible]	50 do...............b60 [illegible]
42 Merchants' Bank......[illegible]	300 Reading Railroad....s30 [illegible]
20 Ocean Bank..........[illegible]	300 do...............s3 [illegible]
5 Shoe & Leather Bank.[illegible]	200 do...............s3 [illegible]
10 Common Wealth Bk...[illegible]	100 do...............s30 [illegible]
300 Gardiner Gold Mine..[illegible]	150 do...............b30 [illegible]
200 Canton Co...........[illegible]	250 do...............b10 [illegible]
300 Nic. Transit Co....b30 [illegible]	150 do...............s3 [illegible]
50 do...........s3 [illegible]	3000 do...............b3 [illegible]
30 Mich South. & N.In. R [illegible]	150 do...............[illegible]
10 Mich So. & N.In. Con. [illegible]	100 do...............s30 [illegible]
50 Panama R. R.....at45 [illegible]	100 do...............s30 [illegible]
50 do...........[illegible]	400 do...............[illegible]
100 Ill. Central R. R......[illegible]	400 do...............b60 [illegible]
50 Galena & Chi R R s3 [illegible]	100 do...............s15 [illegible]
160 Clev. & Toledo R. R...[illegible]	5 Mich. Central R. R....[illegible]
21 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R. [illegible]	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. MULLER:

100 shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank..........121½
100 shares Phenix Bank.....................115½@116
60 shares Citizens' Bank.........................107½
60 shares Bowery Bank..........................106½

ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow, Thursday, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Virginia 6s......100	250 Erie Railroad......s60 [illegible]
10,000 Indiana State 5s...[illegible]	170 do...............s3 [illegible]
15,000 do.......b60 [illegible]	100 do...............b30 [illegible]
1,000 Missouri 6s......[illegible]	400 do...............b3 [illegible]
4,000 Erie Bonds of '75..[illegible]	100 do...............[illegible]
300 Ill. C. R. R. Bds....[illegible]	100 do...............b30 [illegible]
73,000 do.......b60 [illegible]	50 Chi. & R. Isl'd R. R. [illegible]
18,500 do..........[illegible]	100 Harlem Railroad.....[illegible]
10,000 Ill. Freeland Bs s3 [illegible]	100 do...............b30 [illegible]
10,000 do.......b60 [illegible]	200 do...............[illegible]
2,000 Hud. R. 2d M. Bds. [illegible]	1200 Reading Railroad.....[illegible]
20 Nicar. Trans. Co..b60 [illegible]	100 Ill. Cen. Railroad....[illegible]
100 Cumber. Coal Co.b30 [illegible]	70 Galena & Chi. R. R.s3 [illegible]
100 N. Y. Cen. R. R....s3 [illegible]	25 do...............b30 [illegible]
200 do.......s60 [illegible]	125 Clev. & Toledo R. R. [illegible]
500 do.......b3 [illegible]	100 do...............b30 [illegible]
50 Mich. Cen. R. R....[illegible]	100 do...............b30 [illegible]

WEDNESDAY, June 13—P. M.

The money and market advices by the steamer *Atlantic*, at this port from Liverpool, June 2, are the most interesting and exciting we have had from the other side for very many months. The rise of *one cent* a pound on Cotton, with sales of 152,400 bales in a single week, is an event that scarcely occurs once in ten years; particularly after five weeks of previous excitement in the same great staple. The trade at Manchester appear to be fully up to the spirit of the Liverpool market, and again took 65,600 bales. The deliveries to the trade, for consumption, have averaged weekly, since the 1st January last, 49,539 bales, against 35,000 to the corresponding period last year. This gives a total of 1,073,000 bales in five months, a quantity wholly unprecedented in the previous history of the Cotton manufacture, in time of peace or war. The corresponding deliveries last year were 759,000 bales. The stock of American on the 1st June stood 341,000 bales, against 376,000 last year. The stock of all descriptions 618,000 bales, against 690,000 bales last year. The amount of Cotton then known to be at sea was comparatively light, while the stock in the American ports to-day is only 179,000 bales, against 467,000 bales this time last year. How much further the speculation is to be carried, may be judged, in some measure, by these figures. It is stated that the trade at Manchester are unable to command prices for Goods to correspond with present prices, but are doing well with Yarns. There was no appearance of a let-up to the excitement the day the *Atlantic* sailed, and the probability is the next arrival will report another advance. Orleans fair is quoted 7¾d., and Orleans middling 6 11-16d. The crop weather in England was so checkered as to keep the prices of Grain pretty steady, but speculation in Wheat was not active, and Flour was neglected. Indian Corn continues to be taken freely, and 6d. is added to the quotations by this arrival. American Provisions in good request; Bacon 2s.@3s. dearer the cwt.; Beef and Pork both firm. The Iron interest was looking better for manufacturers; Rails have gone up to £6 15s.@£7. In London the Money market shows increased ease, which is gradually helping all branches of business in the provinces, and lending improved activity to the shipping interest. The arrivals of Gold for the fortnight were nearly or quite $8,000,000. Much of it goes directly into the Bank of England, the last report of which exhibits a total Specie reserve of $85,330,000, an increase for the week of $2,065,000, counting in round numbers the £ Sterling at $5. Bank Discounts were still kept at 4 ₩ cent., though the private houses were underbidding for paper, and the Bank was making temporary use of its means on Consols and Railway debentures at 3½@4 ₩ cent. This, and the general ease of Money, had induced considerable speculation in the English Railways, and the feeling had extended to four or five of the prominent American Railway Loans. Illinois Centrals and Erie '75's had been done 2 ₩ cent. higher than previous figures; Panamas at 92, ex dividend, equal to 95½, and Pennsylvania Centrals at a corresponding advance, and much wanted. The market had been well cleared of first-class Bonds. New-York Central 7's quoted as high as 96. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"The same causes which have, during the past week, stimulated purchases of Consols and English Railway Stocks at an advance of 2 to 3 ₩ cent., have at length produced an effect upon American Securities, the market for which is decidedly better. For the most current descriptions of Railroad Bonds there is an active demand, at an advance of 1 to 2 ₩ cent., and very few first class Bonds are offering. The favorable progress making in the sale of lands belonging to the Illinois Central Company, has induced many purchases of these Bonds to be made, both Construction and Free Land; the former have touched 70. Pennsylvania 6 ₩ cents. are much wanted, and 91 would be freely paid. Erie 1883 are buyers at 85. Erie Sinking Funds have been done at 81. Great Western of Canada Shares are firm at 21½. The demand for this Company's Bonds still continues."

Wall-street was quite enlivened by the Foreign news. The great rise in Cotton and Consols—the latter, we should have mentioned above, had touched 92⅝—divided attention with the stirring events in the East, which are looked upon as turning the scale of War in favor of the Allies. Our home affairs, particularly the crops and the position of the Banks, looking well, the Stock Market readily responded to the favorable tenor of the English accounts, and by far the heaviest day's business of the season was done at the Brokers' Board. The list of sales add up 20,500 shares and $370,000 bonds; prices advancing from ½ to 1½ ₩ cent. on the already buoyant tone established yesterday. The leading shares were Reading and Erie, and the most prominent movement in bonds was in Illinois Centrals, which reached 81½ cash. State Stocks were firm, but no large parcels offered at the bids. The Western Road shares were wanted at a further advance of ½ or 1 ₩ cent.; Michigan Southern brought 104, and the Construction Scrip of the Company par; Michigan Central sold at 97, an advance in a few days of 7 ₩ cent. Cleveland and Columbus sold at 108. The traffic of five months of this Company has just been made up preliminary to the July dividend, which will be 5 ₩ cent. in cash. They are as follow:

CLEVELAND AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD.

	Receipts five months. 1854.	1855.	Expenses four months. 1854.	1855.
January........	$73,529	$93,899	$39,480	$39,939
February.......	76,298	74,174	29,574	45,473
March..........	104,600	108,580	45,814	46,094
April...........	105,169	107,207	40,604	33,515
May............	97,173	97,774	.....	.....
	$456,859	$480,636	$174,474	$165,552

Gross earnings five months..........................$480,636
Expenses four months.................$165,552
Estimated for May........................40,000
....205,552
Net profit five months..............................$275,074

More than equal by $50,000 to the full six months dividend of 5 ₩ ct. The Funded debt of the Company is only $96,000, which would be paid off if the Bonds could be reached. The net profit on the stock appears to be about 1 ₩ ct. a month, or 12 ₩ ct. a year, with a reserve for contingencies equal to $100,000 a year.

The steamer *Pacific* sailed at noon with a heavy mail and $1,674,000 Gold. Exchange closed 110@110⅛ on London. The packet to-day brought lower prices for American Gold Eagles in London, and to meet the decline, the Bankers here, who draw against Specie, may have to change their terms a small fraction as against future shipments. Money continues easy. The large speculative business at the Stock Board may impart a little more activity to demand loans, though it is scarcely apparent yet. Good paper is not abundant, and the Banks absorb nearly all that offers of strictly first-class. The reports to-day were less favorable, though still very contradictory, about the rise in the Southern Rivers and the prospect of getting out Cotton. The growing crop of Cotton is understood to look better than a fortnight ago. The planting, however, this season, has not been increased, owing to the increased attention paid by the planters to Indian Corn. The movement of the old crop, to the present date, is thus reported in the weekly circular of W. P. WRIGHT:

	Season. 1855.	1854.	Week. 1855.	1854.
Receipts at the ports....	$2,594,000	$2,711,000	$25,000	$26,000
Exports to Great Britain.	1,306,000	1,308,000	36,000	34,000
Exports to France.......	298,000	270,000	7,000	4,000
To other Foreign Ports..	240,000	282,000	5,000	7,000
Total Exports...........	1,844,000	1,859,000	48,000	47,000
Stock on hand...........	179,000	467,000	——	——

The flag of the Merchants' Exchange was at half-mast to-day as a mark of respect to the memory of Mr. W. S. UNDERHILL, (of JACOB LITTLE & Co.,) the Secretary of the Exchange Company. Mr. U. was buried to-day.

The British Trade Reports for the month of April appear in our files by the *Atlantic*. They show a decided revival in the Export values of the Kingdom, the aggregate being more than equal, by $1,415,000, to the same month last year. The falling off, however, in the previous two months makes the quarterly aggregate less by $21,770,000 than the first quarter of 1854. The figures are:

	For April.	For three months.
1855..........	$35,570,000	$119,190,000
1854..........	34,155,000	140,960,000

From the Albany Evening Journal.

BANK BIOGRAPHY.—Mr. A. B. JOHNSON, an intellectual Banker, has written a Biography of the Ontario Bank and its Utica Branch, of which latter institution Mr. J. is President. HENRY B. GIBSON, of Canandaigua, and Mr. JOHNSON, of Utica, have been the Financial Officers of the Mother and Branch from the year 1813.

These Banks have paid 7 ₩ cent. dividends to their Stockholders, contributed $55,000 to the Safety Fund, and as:

"The first day of January is, however, near, and our entire capital of five hundred thousand dollars will, on that day, be returned to its owners on demand.

"—— There is your crown;
And he who wears the crown immortally,
Long guard it yours!"

Neither institution having a deferred debt or one of doubtful security or unmanageable magnitude; nor has either had any such debt for many years. Indeed, the total losses of both offices during the nearly forty years of our administration, are almost literally nothing; including forgeries, overdrafts, frauds, or accidents of any kind. Our success I at-tribute much to the adherence to banking in its strictest sense, relying little on our wits and much on our industry, soliciting no business as a favor, and conferring no loans as a gratuity.

Messrs. JOHNSON and GIBSON, says the Utica *Gazette*, have acquired large fortunes, the annual income of the former being $30,000 and that of the latter, $60,000.

Mr. JOHNSON pays a well deserved compliment to JOHN GREIG, Esq., one of Mr. GIBSON'S Directors, a man so distinguished for his public worth as for his social virtues.

China Markets.

SHANGHAI, Saturday, April 7, 1855.

The recapture of the city by the Imperialists has not been followed by much improvement in the demand for imports, which many attribute to the boats being taken up for the conveyance of troops into the interior by the Mandarins; as well as to fresh political disturbances in the consuming districts. EXCHANGE has been more favorable for sellers. A fair amount of business has been done in TEAS at prices which show but trifling change on our last quotations. SILK has been in more active demand, but holders have been disposed to realize, and a slight decline has been submitted to. The country around us remains quiet; from the North we have conflicting accounts of the successes and reverses of the Rebels; but nothing reliable, except the capture of Han-kow by the Rebels. The steamer arrived on the 11th of March, bringing us dates from London to the 6th of January and from New-York to the 15th of December. Contrary to expectations our market for English Long CLOTHS continues inactive; the want of communication with the interior, from the boats being taken by the Authorities to remove troops, &c.; and the disturbances still going on in the neighboring Provinces, have all tended to disappoint expectations of an improving demand consequent on the recapture of Shanghai by the Imperialists. Goods are held with some firmness, and our quotations are somewhat higher than last month. The transactions in GREY SHIRTINGS have again been principally in barter, and altogether we estimate the sales at about 65,000 pieces—5½-catty, $1 35; 6½-catty, $1 40; 7½-catty, $1 50@$1 65. The deliveries have probably amounted to 110,000 pieces, the Natives preparing for the new season operations. In other descriptions there is no material alteration either in price or demand. Our stock of American COTTON GOODS have not increased since our last, but the demand has shown no improvement; and, as holders evince no abilities to realize, transactions have been trifling; 46 yards DRILLS are quoted at $2 ₩ piece. BROWN SHEETINGS and JEANS remain as last advised. No sales, and quotations nominal.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, June 13—12½ P. M.

FLOUR dull. Buyers unwilling to meet the views of holders. Sales of Common Michigan at $9 50. WHEAT—Stock good. Sales 1,000 bushels Red Sheboygan, at $2 15; Upper Lake is held above the views of buyers. CORN steady and in good request: sales 20,000 bushels at 88c. OATS—No sales. WHISKY lower; sales 125 bbls. at 32c.@33c. CANAL FREIGHTS—Corn 13½c. to New-York.

ALBANY, Wednesday, June 13—12½ P. M.

FLOUR—The common brands are lower—sales at $9 37½@9 62½ for Common to Good State. WHEAT—No sales. CORN—sales 20,000 bushels at 95½@97 cts. for Western Mixed, and $1 01 for Yellow Round. OATS—65@66 cts. for State and Chicago. BARLEY—Sales 500 bushels four rowed at $1 15. Receipts by Canal—3,753 bbls. Flour; 540 bbls. Pork; 47,406 bushels Corn; 8,044 bushels Oats.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Wednesday—First Board.* $1,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, Connellsville, 76½; $5,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, Steubenville, 76½; $400 City 6s, C & P 91½; $1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '70, 85½; 600 Reading Railroad, 46; 100 do. 46½; 10 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44½; 158 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 51; 400 Morris Canal, 14½; 300 Long Island Railroad, 17½; 4 Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, 136½; 161 Susquehanna Canal, 11; 40 Lehigh Scrip, 36; 10 Bank of Pennsylvania, 123; 10 Commercial Bank, 56; 30 Mechanics' Bank, 29½. *Between Boards*—$2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87½; $100 City 6s, C & P., 91½; 200 Reading Railroad, 46½; 100 Long Island Railroad, 16½.

Second Board—$1,000 Reading Railroad 6s, '44, 96; $200 Union Canal 6s, 60; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87½; $10,000 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, '82, 69; 200 Morris Canal, 14½; 187 Pennsylvania Railroad, 44; 40 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 21½; 200 New Creek Coal Co., 2½; 16 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 51½; 32 Minehill Railroad, 73½; 14 Susq. Canal, 11; 21 Girard Bank, 13; 200 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]. *After Board*—$5,000 City 6s, C. & P., 92; $5,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 102½.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 116; Philadelphia 6s, 92@92½; Pennsylvania 5s, 87½@87½; Reading Railroad 46@46½; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 85@85½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '44, 96@96½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 44@44½; Morris Canal, 14@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69@69½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, [illegible]; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, [illegible]; Long Island Railroad, 17@17½; Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; Girard Bank, 12@12½; Lehigh Zinc, [illegible]; Union Canal, [illegible]; New Creek, 2½@2⅝.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—Barnet Pyle, D. D. Hitchings, William Church, H. B. Kent and lady, Mrs. Southwood, H. D. Morton, N. H. Drew, Oliver Bombey and lady, George M. Thomas, Alexander C. Fowler, Charles H. Arnold, W. W. Myers, Mrs C. E. Lum, J. Reynolds, S. Sterm, John Wickham, F. F. Pratt, F. McCoy, Miss Guechier, J. H. Dickinson, Mrs. Redfield, Henry Woodhouse, Miss Virginia Woodhouse—and 17 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, for Savannah—Joseph Pimbran and son, H. N. Aldrich, S. Russell, Miss Jane Russell, W. H. Stiles, A. T. Bowne, George Walden, F. Engleman, R. C. Skinner and 4 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Atlantic, from Liverpool—Mrs. E. C. Levy, Mr. Sykes, C. Topham, Miss Chapman and servant, Mr. Hager, Mrs. Zabriskie and servant, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Gray, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Gerlof and child, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Forbes, Mrs. and Miss Follet, Mrs. Watney, D. De Angelis, Mr. and Mrs. J. Pratt, Mr. Atterbury, F. H. Moore, S. G. Howe, A. C. Palmer, J. B. Miller, J. Kendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Upham, W. W. Patterson, Mr. Lippman, Mr. and Mrs. Fletcher, 2 children and servant, W. G. Cowdry, Miss Grant, H. Aylwin, Mr. Lepvert, Mr. and Mrs. Fort, E. Fort, E. Lane, J. Wilson and son, Mr. and Mrs. Merrill, D. D. Cohen, Mr. Campbell, Mr. Moore, Mrs. Hollins, E. Maury, Mr. Eaton, A. L. Boardman, S. W. Roop, Mr. Wilcox, W. H. Sterling, Mr. Sandford and servant, Mr. Arkle, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Manley and son, Mr. Robertson, Mr. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Heath, G. W. Geer, Mr. and Miss Gougenheim, Miss Chivers, J. A. Cook, Mr. and Miss Byrne, P. McElroy, Miss C. Weld, Mr. and Mrs. Sombon, J. McKeever, W. Allerton, Mr. McRitchie, F. M. Steward, C. Foulston, James Martin, Mr. Yates, Mr. Chevallier, F. Berger, H. Sharp and friend, Mr. and Mrs. Lucas, A. Mord, E. Clark, Miss E. Young, E. Sistonato, Mr. Kehoe, Mr. Brunet, Mr. Kieack, Q. A. Shaw, E. Guille, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Paul.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 4 26 | Sun sets........ 7 31 | Moon sets..... 3 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook... 6 16 | Gov. Island.... 9 01 | Hell Gate..... 10 43

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchell; Connecticut, Dennis, Mobile, J. W. Downing.

Ships S. Curling, Curling, St. Stephens, N. B., Nesmith & Sons; Rappahannock, Cushing, St. John, N. B., C. J. Sprague; Ann Maria, Rhodes, Penang and a market, Townsend, Finch & Co.

Barks Egyptian Witch, (Br.,) Bosser, Belize, Barclay & Livingston; Esther Francis, Crocker, Cadiz, Russell & Vining; Albertina, Boston, Havana, Moses Taylor & Co.; Ciffe, (Brem.,) Frohling, Bremen, Poppe & Co.; John Carver, Lamphor Seasport, Wash, Carver & Chase; Union, (Old.,) Hays, Port-au-Prince, Goodwin & Moore; Katherine, (Br.,) Crocker, Richibucto.

Brigs Marcellus, Hatch, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.; Wm. Heath, Heath, Sagua la Grande, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schrs Sarah Elizabeth, Smith, New Haven, master; Emma V. Buck, Boston, Crowell & Hazard; Cataract, Francis, Savannah, McCready, Mott & Co.; Flying Eagle, Glover, Terragona, M. M. Freeman; M. S. Westmore, Mears, Harbor Island, James Eneas; Regulator, (Br.,) Winters, St. John N. B., Rue & Orr; Chas. Colgate, Seaman, Baltimore, Mailler & Lord; Copia, Sears, Philadelphia, James Hand; Queen of the South, Wheeler, Bridgeport; John E. Forbes; J. S. Havens, Stillman, Fredericksburg, James Hand; Electric, (Br.,) Hilton, Abaco, Cackerby; Alba, Hobart, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell; Augusta, Perry, New-Bedford, master.

Sloop F. W. Thorne, Cummings, Fall River, master.

Barge Alice, McLaughlin, Philadelphia, W. H. Thompson.

Arrived.

Steamship Atlantic, West, Liverpool June 2, at 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins. Passed ship Tonawanda going in. June 6, at 6 P. M., 20 miles from Cape Race, passed a large iceberg. June 12, lat. 40 47, lon. 68 56, passed ship American Union, also, a large ship, with Forbes' rig, name unknown.

Ship America Union, Caldwell, Liverpool May 11, with mdse. and passengers to C. Grinnell.

Ship Arctic Zerena, Liverpool May 1, with mdse. and 65 passengers to Zerega & Co.

Bark E. A. Rawlins, (of Norfolk, Va.,) Bearman, New-Orleans 18 ds., with mdse. to Eagle & Hazard.

Bark Sophia, (Ham.,) Adecker, Foo-Choo-Foo 121 ds., with teas, &c., to Des Arts & Henser.

Brig Wm. T. Dugan, Babcock, Port-au-Prince May 23, with coffee and logwood to Voss, Perkins & Co.

Brig G. Spear, Bunce, New-Haven, in ballast. The G. S. is at anchor off Hart's Island.

Brig Porto Rico, Dow, Rondout for Boston.

Brig Delafield, Small, Port-au-Prince May 31, with coffee to H. Delafield. John Smith, seaman, died of yellow fever, at Port-au-Prince, May 23; 7th inst., at sea, John H. Bogart, seaman, died of yellow fever.

Schr. J. A. Bayard, (of Providence,) Lawrence, New-Orleans 17 ds., with cedar to order.

Schr. Fanny, Hull, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton and rice to G. Bulkley.

Schr. Fear Not, (Br.,) Heath, St. John, N. F. 12 ds., with fish to Boome & Dinwiddie.

Below.

Ship Cornelius Grinnell, (packet,) Fletcher, fm. Liverpool, with mdse. and passengers to C. Grinnell; Guy Mannering, (packet,) Freeman, Liverpool May 9, with mdse. and passengers to Taylor & Merrill.

WIND—Sunrise, N. W.; meridian, S.; sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Pacific, Nye, for Liverpool; Florida, Woodhull, for Savannah; Roanoke, Skinner, &c.; ship Henry Clay, Caulkins, for Liverpool.

Disasters.

Capt. Adecker, of bark Sophia, arr. at this port fm. Foo-Choo-Foo, reports: June 7, lat. 33 49, lon. 68 35, fell in with the wreck of a large ship, waterlogged and abandoned.

Spoken, &c.

June 7, lat. 40 30, lon. 69 30, bark Helen A. Warren, from Portland for Matanzas; same date, bark Sarah Jane, from Boston for New-Orleans.

June 11, lat. 41 04, lon. 69 11, bark Margaret, fm. Bordeaux for Philadelphia.

March 16, lat. 11 30 S., lon. 105 24, clipper ship Indiaman, fm. Boston, did not learn where she was bound.

May 20, off Reed Key, ship Middlesex, of Providence, fm. Europe for New-Orleans.

June 5, lat. 42, lon. 65 25, was passed a new side wheel steamer, brig rigged, with no top-gallant masts or bowsprits, and 2 smoke pipes, was stg. E.

June 10, lat. 38 55, lon. 67 35, was passed a bark showing a blue signal with a white V.

June 1, fishing schr. Wm. Nelson, of Marblehead, at anchor on the Banks, all well; reported very rough weather for several days.

June 11, lon. 69 30, was seen steamship North Star, bound for Havre.

June 1, lat. 46 45, lon. 38 35, Brem. bark Heidelberg, for Bremen fm New-York, all well.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince May 31, brigs Delafield, Small, for New-York in 2 ds.; Dubal, for Philadelphia, ldg.

At Port au Prince, May 31, schr. John Hart, for Boston, to sail same day.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PAPER MILL FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale a mill for the manufacture and order of paper hangings. It is situated about one mile from [illegible] in Saratoga County, N. Y., upon a durable stream of water, is nearly new, and in complete working order. All the mill and water privileges amply sufficient for the operation and convenience of the mill go with the mill. It was erected by a proprietor experienced in the business, [illegible] perfect and substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and adapted to the largest business. For particulars and terms, address the subscriber at [illegible]. HARVEY CHAPMAN.

TO UPHOLSTERERS AND CABINET-MAKERS—A RARE CHANCE—TO LET OR INTEREST SOLD.—A furniture establishment in Broadway, at present doing business—sold solely in consequence of the owners being obliged to attend another store. In point of situation and respectability, no better spot in the city. The rent is extremely moderate, and the stock can be had if wanted. Apply to No. 29 3d-av.

$1,000—THE ADVERTISER is thoroughly acquainted with the grocery business, and having this sum wishes to find a person with the same amount to join him in purchasing a first class grocery store now doing an extensive business. Call on Mr. WILSON, No. 222 Sullivan, near Amity-st.

$3,000 TO $5,000—Wanted, a middle-aged man as a book-keeper in a manufacturing business situated up town—who can lend the above amount, and, if required, security can be given. Address WILKINS, Daily Times Office.

AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY TO ENGAGE IN BUSINESS—For sale, a country-store and [illegible] fancy store—an old-established stand, and doing a good business in a good location, cheap terms to ready purchaser. For particulars address L. P., Times Office.

IRON CHEST WANTED.—A person having a good medium size iron chest that would be willing to exchange towards a piano forte, may address WILLIAM MILLER, Piano Forte Manufacturer, Rear [illegible] East 21st-st., New-York.

TO ARTISTS.—For sale a first-rate Manikin of [illegible]. Inquire at No. 42 West 18th-st., between 9 and 12 o'clock, A. M.

PARTNER WANTED.—Active or silent, with a cash capital of $4,000, to engage in an established manufacturing business in this City. Address J. X. Y., this office.

INSTRUCTION.

ROWE'S WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMY, No. 462 Broadway.—Ladies and gentlemen, it matters not as to age or deficiency, taught a free, delicate, or a bold mercantile system of penmanship in 12 lessons. Reserved hours for ladies in class, from 2 to 3, and 3 to 4 P. M. Private instructions at the Academy to pupils as usual. Wedding and Visiting Cards, &c., written to order.

GRAND APOLLINEA, No. 212 Fourth-st.—Professor GARACCO, the only accomplished teacher known in America, gives lessons every day. The ladies and gentlemen who may honor him with their patronage, can be assured to learn, by his unique method, in a few lessons, all the most fashionable dances.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 238 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 156 MacDougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Commenced April 19. Circulars at her residence, No. 8 West 27th-st., second door from 5th-av.

SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—For a limited number of boys, (Irving Grammar School,) No. 327 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. M. DUNN, A. M., Principal.

LOST AND FOUND.

WATCH LOST OR STOLEN—$50 REWARD—NO QUESTIONS ASKED.—Lost or stolen on Saturday night, June 9, between the hours of 11 and 12 o'clock, in one of the cars of the Express train from Boston, A GOLD WATCH, chronometer make, made by T. F. Cooper, of London; No. 2,721, gold dome, 4 plate engine, turned with shield; gold dial, compensation balance, with platina screws, jewelled in eight holes; attached to which was a hair chain, round make; gold swivel and double hook. The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, if returned to WILLIAM BURGER, No. 30 Cortlandt-st.

BREASTPIN LOST.—In St. George's Church, on Sunday morning last, or in going from there down 3d-av. to No. 16 Stuyvesant-st., a BREASTPIN of gold, inlaid with two kinds of hair, gray and brown, for the recovery of which a suitable reward will be paid at the above place, as the hair is that of deceased relations.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—On Monday evening, a small BLACK DOG, part Spaniel, with a little white on the feet, answering to the name of WHITE. Any one returning him to No. 45 Clinton place, will receive the reward, and no questions asked.

FOUND.—A Package, purporting to contain silver leaf. The loser may have it by calling at this office and paying charges, &c.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in business under the name of H. GERKER, SON & CO., as manufacturers of glue, curled hair, bone glue, gelatine, cowhide whips, and dealers in hides, &c., and will continue the business of the late firm of Gerker & BEEHLER, at their factory, Gerkerville, [illegible] and Columbia sts., warehouse No. 32 Commerce-st., Philadelphia; and No. 61 Vesey-st., New-York.
HENRY GERKER,
HENRY JORDON,
FREDERICK BRAKE,
FREDERICK GERKER.

DISSOLUTION.—WILLIAM A. COLLINS retires from our firm this day. The affairs of the concern will be settled by the remaining partners, (GEORGE E. DOWNING and GEORGE E. DOWNING, Jr.,) who will continue the business. The style of the firm remains unchanged.—New-York, May 31, 1855. G. E. DOWNING & CO.
THEODORE B. DOWNING is this day admitted into our firm.—New-York, June 1, 1855.
G. E. DOWNING & CO.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING between the subscribers under the name of SHIPLEY & LOEKLE, has been dissolved by mutual consent. CHARLES LOEKLE has become sole owner of the effects, and assumes the liabilities of said firm, and signs in liquidation. MORRIS SHIPLEY, Jr.
New-York, 5th Mo., 15, 1855. CHAS. LOEKLE.

NOTICE—DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between HENRY GERKER & TOBIAS BEEHLER, under the firm of GERKER & BEEHLER, is this day dissolved by the death of TOBIAS BEEHLER. The business of the late firm will be settled only by the surviving partner. H. GERKER.
PHILADELPHIA, June 5, 1855.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING under the firm of G. W. B. TOMPKINS & CO., is dissolved by the decease of Mr. D. B. Tompkins. The undersigned will continue the Produce Commission Business at No. 67 Pearl-st. G. W. B. TOMPKINS.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—EDMUND S. MUNSON has this day associated with himself GEO. W. OGSTON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of E. S. MUNSON & CO.
NEW-YORK, June 8, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of ROGERS & LOCKWOOD, manufacturers of Judd's Baking Powder, is this day dissolved.
NEW-YORK, June 12, 1855. WM. H. ROGERS.

REDUCED PRICES—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.
The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES........[illegible]
BURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted....[illegible]
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted....[illegible]
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES.......[illegible]
POCKET CHRONOMETERS..........[illegible]
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES..........[illegible]
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES..........[illegible]
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES..........[illegible]
MAGIC WATCHES..........[illegible]
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat........[illegible]
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat........[illegible]
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled..........[illegible]
SILVER LEPINES..........[illegible]

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS..........[illegible]
PINS..........[illegible]
BRACELETS..........[illegible]
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses..........[illegible]
GOLD GUARD CHAINS..........[illegible]
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS..........[illegible]
GOLD VEST CHAINS..........[illegible]
GOLD FOB CHAINS..........[illegible]
GOLD PENCILS..........[illegible]
GOLD PEN and PENCILS..........[illegible]
GOLD CROSSES..........[illegible]
CHASED GOLD RINGS..........[illegible]
PLAIN GOLD RINGS..........[illegible]
Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS..........[illegible]
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS..........[illegible]
DIAMOND RINGS..........[illegible]
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS..........[illegible]
DIAMOND CROSSES..........[illegible]
DIAMOND BRACELETS..........[illegible]
&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS..........per set [illegible]
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS..........per set [illegible]
SILVER TABLE SPOONS..........per set [illegible]
SILVER TABLE FORKS..........per set [illegible]
SILVER DESSERT FORKS..........per set [illegible]
Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,)
near Broadway, New-York.

"IS IT IMPOSSIBLE TO FORCE HAIR TO GROW IN WINTER?" No! Those who [illegible] doubt me when I tell you, and hundreds of respectable citizens testify to the truth of what I say, that my ONGUENT will "force" to grow, upon the smoothest face, a fine set of whiskers or a moustache, within a period of six weeks, without staining or injuring the skin. You all know [illegible] pony it looks to be without a beard, but if your beard won't grow, just use my Onguent, and [illegible] $1 a bottle. Large bottles [illegible]. Sold in quantities [illegible] R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway; [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible] Philadelphia; [illegible] Tremont-st., Boston; [illegible] Main-st., Buffalo; and all Druggists in the United States.